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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Chaco Peace Signed Oceans Become Ponds

Barriers of time and space melted this week as the world found itself pondering new evidences of international solidarity, in the air, in organized peace, and in trade.

It was again aviation's week. Even the Chaco peace definitively signed by the Paraguayan and Bolivian Governments amid repoicing in Buenos Aires, owes much to aviation. One of the main figures in the settlement, Gen. José Félix Estigarribia, Paraguayan "Hero of the Chaco," flew from Washington when negotiations were stalled.

* * *

The Chaco treaty is a monument to the patience and good will of the American nations. Yet its achievement reaches far beyond the Americas. Secretary Hull summed up its larger aspects before the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in Washington:

"We are hopeful that this striking triumph of the principle of friendly settlement of international disputes will bring renewed courage and strength to all those throughout the world who are striving for orderly progress based on justice and law."

* * *

Terms of Treaty

In 12 crisp articles, comprising only about 1,500 words, the Chaco treaty terminates negotiations requiring three years in their last stage, and extending for nearly a century before that.

The frontier, core of the complex dispute, is submitted to arbitration by six neutral Presidents, or their plenipotentiaries, representing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States.

* * *

Bolivia obtains free passage for her goods, both export and imports, across Paraguayan territory to the Paraguayan River port of Puerto Casado. Bolivia also retains lands she believes contain extensive oil reserves.

Paraguay retains most of the land she has taken, since the frontier open to arbitration cannot extend farther east nor west than stated lines. The northern frontier also leaves room for arbitration between the line proposed by the Peace Conference, and Paraguay's alternative.

* * *

Ratification must be completed within 20 days, and the arbitral award rendered two months after that. Then a mixed commission, two delegates from each party and one neutral, are to mark the frontier as the completion of restored peace.

* * *

A Week of Wings

Douglas "East-is-West" Corrigan, for all his Irish nonconformity and the danger that his carefully planned Atlantic crossing may be taken by unprepared fliers as a foolhardy precedent, kept the spotlight all week with his Irish wit and engaging modesty.

In its way, the Corrigan flight was prepared as carefully as the world flight of Howard Hughes. The difference is one of resources. Corrigan is no fly-by-night aviator, despite his request to "Fly by the light of the moon" from Floyd Bennett Field. Only a diver of considerable finesse can dare to clown on the high springboard; and only a flier of rare ability could have driven that 1929 monoplane unerringly across the Atlantic to its goal, and then wonder, "Where am I?"

* * *

"My career is in the air," is his latest remark as sensational and tawdry offers of every sort pour in on him.

A young man of his proven flying ability—relatives say he knows every nut and bolt of that engine—could not have chosen a better week to achieve air fame. Aviation stretched powerful wings, flexed them, stirred impatiently in the nest, and dreamed of a future—just at hand—of peopled skies.

* * *

Atlantic Tests

Today it costs $316, plus about $50 in tips, to cross first class on the Queen Mary, a total of $366 and four or five days of time. By next fall, air travelers are expected to be able to cross in one day for $450.

That will be by Pan American Airways. This week Britain started test flights with the pickaback or papoose type of double seaplane, and Germany resumed test flights with catapulted seaplanes by way of the Azores.

France also plans summer flights. Already New York is technically within 20 to 25 hours of London and Paris. Start of scheduled flights waits on final arrangements in diplomacy and in equipment.

* * *

The official timing of Hughes's world flight shortens it to 91 hours, 8 minutes, 10 seconds total elapsed time. He plans a good will flight to South America.

New York, where London dailies brought by the pickaback Mercury went on sale a day after publication, announced plans for a $1,-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Harlan Judge Threatens To Jail Any Jury Baiters

Orders all defendants to remain in courtroom during trial and warns out-of-town men who paraded before jury house—Government counsel declares action was subtle attempt at intimidation.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., July 23—Every one of the 39 individual defendants in the Harlan anti-labor conspiracy trial were under rigid orders by Federal Judge H. Church Ford today to be in the courtroom at all times during the balance of the trial on pain of being slapped into jail and having their bail forfeited as the result of disclosures which came close to causing a mistrial.

The judge's instructions to the defendants came after he had ordered three prominent citizens of Clay County, Ky., out of this town and delivered a blanket order to his marshals to arrest at once any person whose conduct in the future raises the slightest suspicion of an attempt to influence the jury.

His action came at the conclusion of yesterday's session. There was a brief whispered consultation at the bench, and the judge sent the jury home out of hearing range, and conducted an impromptu investigation of the meaning of why Merle Middleton, a defendant deputy sheriff, had paraded up and down before the jury during the noon recess with three men of whom one was a son of a member of the jury.

"The impropriety of this thing is too obvious for any misunderstanding", the judge stated at the end of the proceedings.

Evidence of what was claimed to be an effort to bring improper influence to bear on the jury came on top of barrage of Government testimony the previous day to perjured evidence by the defense, and brought the tempo of events in this other-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 1)

Swedish Prince Leaves U.S.; Finds Amity Linking Nations

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Smiling farewell to 1,000 admirers, Crown Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden sailed for home today on the Swedish-American liner Gripsholm, ending a 26-day visit to the United States.

With him went the Crown Princess Louise and his third son, Prince Bertil, a speed-loving young man made happy by the gift of an automobile from Henry Ford.

In a farewell radio address, the Crown Prince praised the "community of interest and ideals" which he said was "the surest token of an everlasting friendship between the Swedish and the American people."

"We have in common those most vital interests of peace and of friendly intercourse between nations," he said. "We are united in a common belief in the ideals of law and order, of democracy and justice, of peace and good will among all nations of the world."

The Crown Prince came to attend the tercentenary celebration of the landing of Swedish settlers in Delaware. In a final interview, some of his expressions included:

. . . so much kindness, so much hospitality, which is really unlimited in this country . . . such kindness that anybody coming to these shores must surely feel.

. . . a very warm reception . . . none of us will ever forget . . . so much kindness . . .

Prince Bertil spoke up, "I'd like to join my father in what he said about the hospitality of the country."

The Crown Princess, wearing a white and black silk print dress, said she had shopped only for a few mementoes for grandchildren and some stockings and "dress jewelry—costume jewelry."

'Sit-Down' Dismissals Upheld

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP)—A Federal Court ruling that an employer may discharge workers who seize property in sit-down strikes appears headed for Supreme Court review.

The decision was rendered July 22 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

It set aside a National Labor Relations Board order finding the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation guilty of unfair labor practices and directing the reinstatement of 92 men discharged Feb. 17, 1937, when they occupied the Company's North Chicago plant.

Charles Fahy, General Counsel for the NLRB, commented "the reasoning of the Board was correct; that of the majority of the Court was incorrect."

Leonard C. Bajork, Regional director of the Board, also took issue with the Court's findings. Van A. Bittner, Regional Director of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, said he expected the Government "will amply take care of the situation."

The workers' status at the time they occupied the plant as strikers was the chief issue.

Flying Hotels and Catapult Planes in Aviation Spotlight

Wide World

Contributions by America and Germany to Flying Progress

Above—The Douglas DC-4, the flying hotel which is also known as the "five company plane" because it pools the operating experiences of five big air lines, is shown as it soared over Santa Monica, Calif., recently on a trial flight. The DC-4, said to be largest land plane ever built, is designed to carry 42 passengers and a crew of five. Below—The German catapult seaplane, the Nordmeer, is made fast by members of its crew after completing the 2,397-mile flight from Azores to New York in 17 hours, 41 minutes. The flight inaugurated the third year of experimental transatlantic operations by Deutsche Lufthansa. The plane was catapulted off the "mother ship."

Nations vie for ocean air laurels: Page 3

Soviet Bonds: New Crop Of Millionaires

Communist Party Mobilizes Masses by Tested Methods

All Must Buy

Benefit to High-Salaried Officials but Handicap for the Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The annual game of distributing Soviet Government bonds among virtually all Soviet adult citizens was resumed with especial energy this summer because the Government decided this year to issue the largest loan in its history, amounting to 5,000,000,000 rubles.

This campaign, like all others in Russia, is directed by the ruling Communist Party. The Party's 2,000,000 members now include representatives in every Soviet factory, shop, office, or institution of any kind. When orders come from the "center," these 2,000,000 men and women can "mobilize the masses" for any purpose desired.

Loan Technique

The technique of launching loans has become standard. Every Soviet citizen now knows what is expected of him. When the Party Central Committee drops a hint, certain enterprises petition the Government to launch a loan, thus symbolically indicating that the impulse for the loan comes from the "masses" and not from the top. The Government then graciously consents to issue a loan, and requests its experts to decide the amount. Groups of citizens publicly urge the Government to make the amount as large as possible, so that they can all do more to "build socialism and defeat Fascism." This year, as for the past three years, the loan was dedicated to strengthening military forces.

The actual procedure of raising the loan is reminiscent of loan campaigns during the World War. Thousands of "four-minute men" address workers everywhere; since they are Russians, the four minutes often stretch into hours. Loans are subscribed at public meetings, to encourage larger subscriptions. The emotional atmosphere becomes so intense that some workers have to be restrained from subscribing more than their income. For the past three years, the standard subscription for an ordinary worker has been fixed at three weeks' wages.

Actually Wage Cuts

Since many Government loans are non-negotiable, and in no case will the Government grant loans on bonds for more than 30 per cent of their face value, these annual bond issues are actually a reduction in real wages for the mass of the population.

Well-paid Soviet officials and executives, on the other hand, are delighted to have this means for investment of surplus funds. All Soviet domestic bonds now draw four per cent interest, are free from income and estate tax and no limits are fixed upon the amount an individual may buy. As a result of this year's large loan, it is probable that many Soviet "millionaires" have been created—that is to say, men or women possessing more than 1,000,000 rubles in bonds or personal property.

National Debt

The total Soviet national debt—consisting almost entirely of domestic loans—now approximates 2,300,000,000 rubles, which means that the State pays out annual interest of almost 1,000,000,000 rubles to bondholders, either directly or through drawings on lottery bonds. Theoretically, these payments are supposed to be distributed so widely that almost every citizen profits from them to some extent. But in practice, the lower-paid workers always borrow the limit upon their bonds, and pay six per cent interest to the Government upon loans. They therefore get little or nothing from their bonds, and most of the state's disbursements go to higher-paid groups, as in other countries.

Russian Communists claim that their system has ended the "exploitation of man by man" because individuals are no longer permitted to invest in the "means of production"—factories, shops, railroads, mines, etc. But it is a moot point whether interest derived from Government bonds in a State which owns and operates almost all productive enterprise is not as much as an investment in the "means of production" as direct ownership of factories or mines or shops or mills.

Intimate Message From the Country

Reporters on a Presidential Trip Have Their Joys and Their Sorrows, but They Keep Going—They Have To

The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau continues today a series of six articles on important, revealing—and sometimes lighter—facts emerging from a transcontinental trip with President Roosevelt. Later he will return east writing articles independent of the presidential party and not limited merely to politics.

People have mixed attitudes toward newspapermen and, of course, you can't generalize. But trouping with a presidential party produces some funny reactions. How many times, in the last two weeks, has this reporter heard from the curbstone, as the presidential parade proceeded, remarks such as: "Who are dose muggs?" And the answer: "Awrr, dey're just reporters." Most folks, of course, used a little politer language. But I cannot honestly conclude that the general attitude of the people on the curbstone was one of awe and admiration toward the slaves of the typewriter.

Yet politicians fall over themselves to be nice to newspapermen, and most public officials are very helpful. Sometimes they are altogether too kind. Take that incident at Fort Worth, which happened to one of our colleagues. He had telegraphed ahead to the regional director of an important New Deal agency, saying: "Can you have breakfast with me at 9 o'clock Sunday morning in Fort Worth?"

We arrived late, and the reporter got to bed at about 2 a. m. At exactly 5:20 a. m. his phone rang. Groggily answering, he heard the patient professional voice of the New Deal official saying: "Er . . . er . . . is there some mistake? I'm down at the train, waiting for our breakfast engagement . . . Have you been delayed? I have my chief assistants with me."

The telegram that reached the official suffered a typographical error. It read: "Can you have breakfast with me at 5 o'clock? . . ."

And the official had patiently arisen, rounded up his assistants, and gone to the presidential train to meet the newspaperman and help him out. In all our experience, that's the most touching proof of the power of the press! May that official sleep long and deep on many a Sunday morning.

* * *

But it isn't all as soft as that for the reporters. At Latonia, Ky., and Oklahoma City we wrote our stories in near-100-degree weather on board tables, with no shade, facing the home-stretch of race-tracks, with ticking (and sometimes unworkable) telegraph instruments at our elbows. At Amarillo, Texas in the heart of the dusty Panhandle, we wrote our bulletins in a driving, drenching rain storm, out in the open air. On San Francisco Bay some reporters wrote with typewriters propped on their knees, on the gun-deck of a 10,000-ton cruiser. In Yosemite Park, many of us wrote in long-hand, papers blown by the wind, as our open-top tourist bus lumbered and swayed over mountain passes and up defiles. And we also wrote in the cool shade of the giant sequoias at Mariposa Grove, while the President lunched. We wrote in cars going 50 miles an hour (or more!) down the coastal highway to San Diego.

But mostly, of course, we wrote in our own quarters on the train, in the compartments we shared with a colleague, or in the dining-car to which the President's back-platform remarks were re-layed by loud-speaker. How horrified were the stewards and waiters of some of the swankiest dining cars on rails, when they saw 10 or a dozen grimy reporters troop in, shove aside gleaming silver and glassware, plunk their typewriters down on snowy napery, and begin banging out stories for the wire.

Mr. Roosevelt had his fun with this dining-car system. At one stop in Nevada he made his "kidding" speech. What the citizens thought I can't imagine. But he said—as nearly as we could get it: "The newspapermen, you know, are lolling at their ease back in the dining-car, taking down all that I say, which is relayed to them by loud-speakers. They never get out of the train from one end of the country to the other, except occasionally to take the air."

Well, this was an outrageous libel. At that very moment, no less than 15 reporters were standing in the dust and cinders gazing up at the President. We sent him a signed protest afterward, too, clearing our reputations.

* * *

But the broad reputation of reporters with public opinion can stand a lot of clearing. Of course, reporters and their publishers have made their own bed—mostly—and they must lie in it. Sometimes real danger is involved. The trailing cars in presidential parades—hurrying to catch up because the crowds always try to close in after the leading cars have passed—often run into risky situations. Actually, the accident mortality among newspapermen traveling in these cars has been higher than among the bystanders, and there have been three or four tragic accidents in the past 10 or 15 years, though none recently.

But there's another and new kind of risk. When, during the 1936 campaign, the tough Chicago crowds started booing a certain anti New Deal newspaper of that city, they almost dragged its reporter from his automobile and did him violence. And in Oakland, Calif., the other day a Washington reporter almost got into trouble that was his own fault. He leaned from his car window and yelled: "Hurray for Hoover . . ." Three husky longshoremen started to climb aboard the automobile to teach the reporter his manners, and it wouldn't have gone well with him.

Then there are the movies, which have given the Nation a weird idea of the genus: reporter. But that's something else again.

So, after all is said and done, you can conclude that reporters and the institution of newspapers have only themselves to blame if the public do think they are a bunch of muggs. En masse, trailing a President, they often act that way. Like a crowd of small boys, their unruliness multiplies with their numbers. But there is something serious, something important, under this situation. The press—as an agency of democracy—needs to clear its reputation, and that goes for publishers and reporters alike, and if it isn't done the nation will be the worse off for the loss.

E. D. C.

Baltic Powers Seek Unity

National Socialists bend efforts to link Danes, Swedes and Norwegians with Germany.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In the whirlpool of European affairs, interest has veered away from the Scandinavian areas, but significant developments have been taking place there without which no full assessment of German foreign policy is possible.

The National Socialists have been doing their utmost for the past five years to convince the Danes, the Swedes, and the Norwegians that they are all of the same racial strain and that their destinies are irretrievably linked up with that of the Third Reich.

Meanwhile, despite the apparent lack of concern prevalent in Copenhagen's official circles, a situation has been gradually developing from latent uneasiness into a certain amount of tension between Denmark and Germany.

Ban on Uniforms Flouted

When the German National Socialist Party in North-Schleswig held its annual congress at Hadersley recently this "Party Day" was celebrated in spirit of irredentism, and open defiance of Danish law. Despite an explicit ban on uniforms and foreign banners, the National Socialist storm-troopers—the so-called Schleswigsche Kameradschaften—marched through the streets of Hadersley with flying swastika flags and thinly disguised uniforms.

Dr. Jens Möller, the Party Leader, proclaimed as the watchword of the congress the slogan: "The swastika up to the Kongeaa." Kongeaa is the river which marked, from 1864 to 1920, the Danish-German frontier.

Another of the National Socialist leaders, Dr. Harboe Kardel, Editor of "Nordschleswigsche Zeitung"—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Netherlands Arms In the East Indies

By the Associated Press

Washington

Arms licenses valued at $4,060,073, covering mostly warplanes, were issued to the Netherlands East Indies in June. The State Department reported July 22 the planes were bought to carry out the Netherlands' intention of reinforcing its armaments in its valuable East Indies.

June was a boom month for United States arms sales to other countries. Licenses issued totaled $7,761,289.

Japan and China continued prime customers. Licenses for shipments to Japan totaled $1,710,049; to China $1,236,020.

Actual shipments to Japan of war supplies in June totaled China were valued at $2,221,030. $1,379,128. Actual shipments to

Seven Nations represented by Foreign Ministers at parley in Copenhagen to discuss co-operation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, July 23—Co-operation between the Oslo Powers, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, is taken a stage further by a conference which opened here today

Foreign Ministers of the seven northern states have come to the Danish capital at the suggestion of the Scandinavian nations to discuss further mutual political co-operation.

"The suggestion that the seven nations should officially demonstrate their political unity at a conference is a natural development of the Oslo Convention," M. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, declares. "The conference is chiefly to discuss common interests with regard to the League of Nations."

It is understood that the meeting is also to consider the position of the smaller States outside as well as inside the League fold.

Show of Unity

A show of unity in world politics between the Oslo Powers is held here to be important at the present time in that it should dissolve doubts raised by the apparent setback given economic co-operation at the meeting in Oslo in May.

At Oslo it was decided to discontinue the trade convention concluded at the Hague in 1937.

This retreat was made on account of "international developments which have rendered it impossible to continue the trade agreement in its entirety." It was almost immediately

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Adams Wins in Colorado

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 23 (AP)—Designated by the Colorado Democratic Assembly, Senator Alva B. Adams, opponent of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court and reorganization bills, will enter the September primary election unopposed for renomination.

In a heated contest fought on the issues of Administration support, Senator Adams gained the designation over State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin C. Hilliard yesterday, receiving 1,286 votes. Judge Hilliard mustered 218, or 84 short of the 302 required for designation.

Placing Senator Adams in nomination before the Assembly, Philip Hornbein, Denver party leader, declared Senator Adams "has stood for every measure of the Roosevelt Administration that had anything to do with attaining the humanitarian objectives of our great President."

Rushing to the attack, O. Otto Moore, old-age pension advocate and National Annuity League Leader, asserted any move to keep Judge Hilliard out of the primary would "be treading on mighty thin ice." Senator Adams' backers, in defending the Senator's opposition to certain Roosevelt proposals, pointed to Judge Hilliard's vote as a Congressman against entrance into the World War.

President Roosevelt failed to mention either Senator Adams or Judge Hilliard when he spoke briefly at Pueblo recently on his western trip. Both quarters claimed tacit White House support.

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In the Boston Section:

Banning of workers' insurance lodge due to "Communist" connection protested.

Bethlehem Quincy yards to build five new American Export ships.

Continued wet weather over week end forecast.

Boston expert sails to Europe to get new shrubs for Arnold Arboretum.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Italian Emigrants to Germany Get Book of Fascist Precepts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Ample schooling in upholding Fascist principles and in maintaining proper relations with their German neighbors will be supplied to the 30,000 Italian peasants recently emigrated to Germany to work as farm hands.

Each famliy has been given a handbook which is undoubtedly designed not only to promote better relations between Germans and Italians, but perhaps more to bar any possibility of the peasant forgetting his allegiance to his Italian "fatherland."

The book's cover is adorned with the pictures of the Duce and the Führer. This little guide book is divided into various sections, carrying such headings as: "Comrade Peasants"; "Your Fatherland"; "The country in which you are staying"; "Be abstentious"; "Be loyal towards your foreign comrades," and so on.

It also contains advice, and maxims such as those of Signor Mussolini: "Emigration policy should be given an even greater dignity"; "The nobility of the soil is a true nobility"; "My ancestors were peasants who worked the land"; "A new race of Italians has emerged from Fascism; be proud that you are one of them."

Some maxims of Herr Hitler are also included: "In the German Fatherland the peasant has a political importance as in no other European country"; "Discipline is the secret of victory."

In a chapter devoted to emigration problems, this phrase occurs: "You, peasant, are today leaving your country temporarily: you are no longer as you once were, a poor outcast, humiliated, a wanderer, in search of work. . . . Thanks to the Regime, you are leaving for an organized service, as an Italian, as a soldier of the great Fascist Regime, as an instrument of activity, guaranteed, and defended in all circumstances."

It is with this preparation that the more than 30,000 Italian farmers were temporarily emigrated to Germany under an arrangement concluded about a year ago between the two Governments. They are to cultivate that area in Germany which is short of farm labor.

The last batch of farmers have just left Italy for Germany, where they will work for seven or eight months. Most of them come from Italy's northern provinces, especially from the districts of Padua, Modena, Ferrara and Bologna. Altogether 30,216 agricultural workers, of whom 24,027 are men, 5,410 women and 779 boys have taken part in this State migration, which represents a completely new experiment worthy of study for its singular characteristics.

Emigration has hitherto been an individual fact; it has now become a collective fact. The emigrants are recruited by the State, are dispatched to a destination chosen by the State, and organized like soldiers by the State. The State has furnished these 30,000-odd peasants with a uniform equal for all, a small suitcase of standard pattern, and a contract arranged by the State itself. Their fare has been paid by the State. Thirty-five special trains have been used to transport them to Germany. Most of them have gone to Central Germany and Lower Saxony.

When they reach their destination they receive free food and lodging, and a pay of 7 lire and 60 centesimi a day, equivalent to about 42 cents. This seems to be a fairly good wage, and these farmers have once again given proof of the thriftiness of the Italian peasant by sending their savings to their families. Remittances from these "emigrants" already total 4,000,000 lire. The Fascist workers seem to be happy in the new surroundings. Out of a total of over 30,000 only 80 have returned to their homes in Italy before the expiration of their contract, and in each case the reason is stated to have been urgent family calls.

However, in spite of the good treatment assured these farmers in Germany, none of them will make a fortune; none will reach a high position in the country to which he has emigrated; none will return home sufficiently rich to build himself a little house (Southern Italy is full of the so-called "Americans"); none will have had an opportunity of developing his abilities, his spirit of initiative, his resources, his talents. Something has undoubtedly been gained, but something also has been lost. Whether what has been gained will compensate for what has been lost only history will record, in this as in all the analogous cases which differentiate the old from the new regime.

Girdler to Tell Steel Story

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Chairman Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin said today the Senate Civil Liberties Committee had subpoenaed Tom Girdler, Chairman of Republic Steel Corporation, in connection with its inquiry into the 1937 "Little Steel" strike.

T. F. Patton, Republic attorney, said that Mr. Girdler desired an opportunity to appear before the Committee and that his testimony would be as "strong and picturesque" as that of labor leaders.

The Committee was in recess until next Wednesday to permit attaches to study financial records of Hill & Knowlton, Cleveland public relations firm, concerning a survey of labor relations made for six steel companies.

Senator La Follette said Mr. Girdler would not be summoned until after additional testimony about difficulties union organizers met in attempting to unionize "Little Steel" had been introduced.

The Committee heard two versions yesterday of the struggle between Republic and the C. I. O. Steel Union in the 1937 strike.

Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, charged that Republic used "reprehensible tactics" to hinder formation of unions.

Mr. Patton countered with the charge that union pickets had "assailed" the Post Office Department and prevented for the first time in history the delivery of mail to an industrial plant. He said that nine C. I. O. members pleaded guilty to stopping mail trucks.

From its investigation of the early activity of the S. W. O. C., beginning in 1936, the Committee swung into an inquiry of alleged labor espionage methods employed by the Republic firm.

Senator La Follette questioned James L. Williams, chief of Republic's private police, as to whether he exchanged espionage information with other steel companies. Mr. Williams said he had communicated such information to a half dozen other firms, but insisted it was done only informally and at intervals.

12 Killed in Air Crash

BUCHAREST, Rumania, July 23 (AP)—Fourteen persons were killed yesterday when a Polish air liner crashed near the Polish-Rumanian border. The plane, carrying 10 passengers and a crew of four, was on its regular run between Warsaw and Bucharest.

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The Camera Views the News

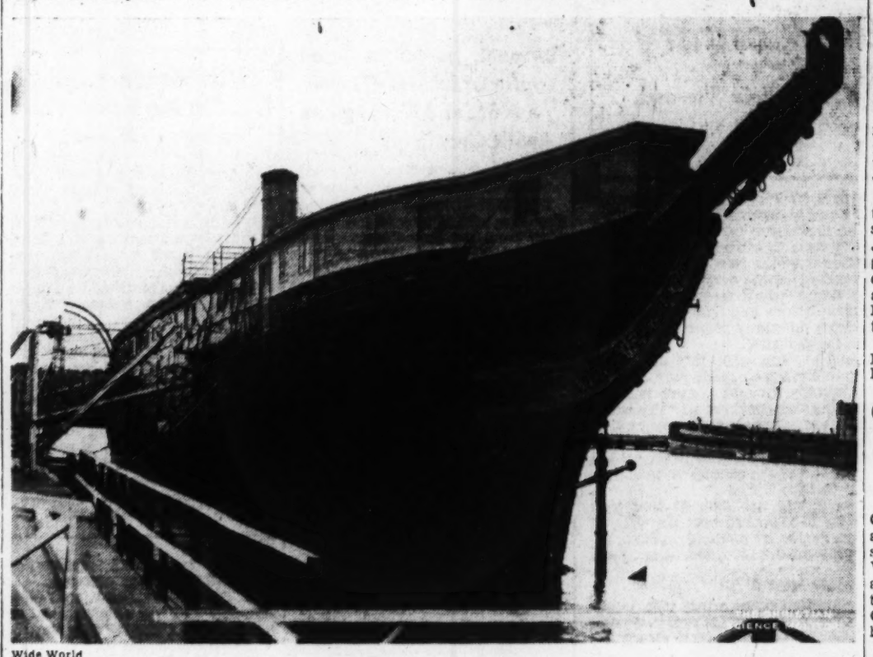
The Princesses and the Penguins

Children like zoos. Even royal children. And Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose are no exceptions. Here they are seen as they paid a surprise visit to the London Zoo. The royal visitors petted the animals and walked the penguins around their pool. The lookers-on enjoyed it, too.

© Harris & Ewing

Something New in Cotton Planters

John Randolph of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering demonstrates a model of the variable depth cotton planter he invented. The white dots mark the wave line of seed as planted by this new machine which makes it possible to get a stand of cotton no matter how moist or dry the soil.



Wide World

Farragut's Flagship Awaits Repairs

The U. S. S. Hartford, which served as flagship for Admiral David G. Farragut at the Battle of Mobile Bay, will be towed to Washington after it is renovated at the Charleston, S. C., navy yard.

Flagship Finds New Berth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The U. S. S. Hartford, steam sloop which served as flagship for Admiral David G. Farragut at the battle of Mobile Bay and other historical naval engagements during the Civil War, will be towed to Washington following completion of her renovation at the Charleston Navy Yard, where it is presumed she will be permanently docked as an historic memorial.

The ship, which has been tied up at the Navy Yard here for 26 years, will be dry docked.

Reconditioning of the Hartford's hull will be undertaken for towing to the capital. She will not be refitted or rerigged locally, but the hull will be repaired sufficiently so that another dry docking at Washington will be unnecessary.

Yard officials were unable to estimate the extent of work to be done until the ship is dry docked, but expressed hope that the task will be completed about the middle of October, though it may extend until Christmas or the first of next year.

Restoration of the Hartford came as a result of a remark by President Roosevelt, while on a recent fishing trip to the Caribbean sea, that the old ship "looks terrible." The President suggested to Admiral William H. Allen, commandant of the navy yard, that he put in an application for some WPA funds to put the naval vessel "back on her feet."

This formality was complied with. A $185,000 relief grant was immediately forthcoming, and in all probability the President's next view of the Hartford will find her in more presentable condition.

Diesels Date From 1892

The Diesel engine was patented by Dr. Rudolf Diesel, German engineer, in 1892.

New Georgia Peach Stirs Unusual Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTICELLO, Ga.—The development of a new peach in Georgia by Charlie D. Jordan, of Monticello, is awakening interest among peach growers of the section.

It is of the cling variety, extremely large and luscious, colored deep yellow to rose, and weighing around a quarter of a pound. The peach has been named "Delicious."

Mr. Jordan, who has extensive orchards near here, said that about three years ago he came upon a tree bearing unusual peaches and later gave the tree particular care, budding it until he has at present several hundred trees of the type. He was very enthusiastic about the new variety, saying:

"Thus far we are convinced the peach has everything which any other peach has, and that it is even superior in flavor and in preservation. It is firm to the core, even when we permit the fruit to remain on the tree until it is ripe."

New Australian Commissioner To U.S. Appointed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Lewis Richard McGregor, Australian Commissioner in Canada, will succeed David McKenzie Dow as official representative of the Australia Commonwealth in the United States. Mr. Dow retired from office this summer.

The New York office, in the Cunard Building on Broadway, will become a Trade Commissioner's office.

It had been expected that upon Mr. Dow's retirement, because of the increasing importance of relations between Australia and the United States, the status of the position would be raised to that of Commissioner General. But the Government has decided against the step.

Australia's first Commissioner General in the United States was Herbert Brookes, who was appointed by the Bruce Government in 1929, and resigned two years later. Mr. Dow, who was appointed Official Secretary in the New York office in 1924, has acted as Australia's official representative in the United States since the retirement of Mr. Brookes.

Religion Classes In Public School Urged for Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Religion, held a necessity for human completeness, must be brought to the youth of the United States through the only effective medium—the public schools—it was declared here by Dr. John Paul Williams of Massachusetts State College, at the State conference on curriculum, held on the University of Oregon campus.

Reliable statistics were offered that today only 40 per cent of the children between 5 and 17 get any religious instruction at all. Instruction in the home might be strengthened, and week-day Bible classes could be encouraged, but the public school is the logical place to give children religious training, Dr. Williams said.

Such instruction would not infringe religious liberty, as some claim, but would encourage religious freedom, Dr. Williams believes. "What we call 'religious freedom' today means freedom to teach this or that dogma separately, without reference to the others," he said. "True freedom would mean giving the child the opportunity to select his own, after learning something about the various creeds."

Schools should first of all teach facts about religions such as Protestants, Roman Catholic, Jewish, and others, and at the same time point out what is meant by irreligion. Then the child should be taught to worship, the speaker said. "Teaching how to worship does not mean adoption of any special ritual or formula. Rather, worship itself is simply checking up by the individual on whether or not he is following his ideals after a realization that the universe fights on the side of ideals of right," Dr. Williams said.

Progress of Negro Depicted in Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A musical pageant, "The History of the Negro in Song" was presented by 250 Negro singers in Atlanta, Ga., recently, depicting the "75 years of progress" made by Negroes in this section.

The pageant opened with a scene of the days of slavery, with slaves singing spirituals. This was followed by a camp meeting scene in which a messenger brought the news of the fall of the Confederacy, and the curtain closed on the chorus singing "Free at Last."

During the second act, showing the days of reconstruction in the south, the songs were: "Old Black Joe," "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny" and similar old favorites. The characters of Booker T. Washington and J. W. E. Bowen introducing Negro education were presented in this episode.

The last episode showed a modern Negro scene closing with the Hallelujah Chorus.

German War Raider Visits Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Count Felix von Luckner, well known as a German raider of merchant shipping in the Pacific during the World War, has been paying Sydney a visit in his yacht, the Seeteufel, in the course of a world voyage. The Count has been received with quiet hospitality.

During the voyage from New Zealand, the Seeteufel was battered by a Tasman gale in which all sail was taken from the yacht, which turned back and raced under auxiliary power before the gale to the shelter of islands off the New Zealand coast.

The Seeteufel was 300 days out from its home port, Hamburg, when it dropped anchor in Sydney Harbor. After remaining here for five weeks, Count von Luckner will begin the last stage of his world voyage, by way of Java, Manila, China, and India.

Frank Would Avoid Controlled Schools

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—Dr. Glenn Frank, former University of Wisconsin President, declared here "schools of the United States will cease to be educational institutions if either 'rightist' or 'leftist' Americans, who are demanding they be made agencies of propaganda, gain control."

Dr. Frank, now National Republican Party Program Committee Chairman, discussed the role of the schools in democracy in the final University of Iowa lecture series. He warned that unless a majority of the people of the country remains "politically intelligent," a minority that knows what it wants "will rule the roost."

Film Thrillers for Children: League Considers Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—"Wild West" films, serial "thrillers" and "slap-stick" comedies may be effectively combined into suitable cinema programs for children, in the opinion of Oliver Bell, Director of the British Film Institute, who made the trip from London to Geneva with a selection of such films to try to prove his point to members of the League of Nations' Advisory Committee on Social Questions.

All of the members agreed that children would like Mr. Bell's program; some were not so certain that it would be good for them. But his selection was based upon long experience. He explained to the Committee that about 700,000 British children attend special matinees every week, and more than 250 cinema theaters in the British Isles now show children's programs. The Film Institute assists them by publishing lists of all kinds of films suitable for children, by the establishment of a Children's Hire Service, by the elimination from some films of sections unsuitable for children, and by publication of a children's news reel.

Children's Programs

Mr. Bell laid down the following principles for selecting programs for children: no performance should last more than two hours and no single film more than one hour; each program should contain a feature film full of action, a comedy or cartoon in which the humor is most elementary, an "interest" film showing how things are done or other people live, and news reels with horrific items eliminated.

"Children's films should appeal to the eye rather than the ear," said Mr. Bell. "Action is more important than fine sets, lovely scenery or glamour girls."

Mr. Bell also emphasized the importance of teaching "film appreciation" in normal schools, just as appreciation has been taught for art, music and the drama. An ability intelligently to criticize films removes most of the harmful effects which have been observed, he declared.

Representatives from 22 countries discussed at Geneva the role of motion pictures in the education and recreation of children. Information on this subject has been assembled by the League secretariat from 44 countries, and was classified and summarized by S. Harris of Great Britain. Recreational films, Mr. Harris concluded, can best be improved if the matter is approached positively, by close co-operation between producers of films and public authorities, teachers, interested social organizations and parents.

Film Censorship

"Censorship is the first line of defense against objectionable films," declared Mr. Harris, "especially for the young; but it must be always borne in mind that the functions of censorship are strictly limited. Censorship can eliminate what is obviously unfit for public entertainment, but it cannot make a good film out of a bad one."

Mr. Harris' report provoked lively discussion. Several of the assembled experts believed that he minimized the importance of censorship, while others agreed with him that the production of motion pictures suitable for children and young people could be attained only by reaching and influencing the source—production studios. American and French representatives explained that studios in their countries welcome constructive criticism and suggestions.

World Center Urged

The representatives approved establishment of an international center through which existing national centers may co-operate. This center would seek to encourage the production of interesting and suitable films for children; at least machinery can be set up whereby information about the appearance of good recreational films can be made generally available.

Mr. Harris contended, and representatives from several countries agreed with him, that there is a tendency to overemphasize the importance of motion pictures as a moral and mental influence upon young people. The film, it was explained, is only one phase of the child's recreational life, and must be considered in relation to other forms of recreation such as games, camping and music. Mr. Harris asserted: "There can be little doubt that on the whole films have greatly improved during the past 10 years. This may be partly due to the demand of cultivated audiences and partly to intelligent censorship."

Policing With Courtesy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Posters describing unsolved crimes looked down from the walls. A couple of pairs of handcuffs lay on a cupboard. A revolver hung in its holster. Ominous blue police reports were stacked on a table. Yet cordiality was in the air. Everyone was polite and deferential. There was the cheerful atmosphere of a social club meeting.

In several such settings at Sydney suburban police stations recently, police initiated their "courtesy lectures" to motorists. Stern officialdom was thrust into the background. Nobody said in hard, metallic tones: "What's your name? How do you spell it?" Motorists who had broken traffic rules and whose breaches had been detected for the first time, were received with an affable, "Good evening, gentlemen! Good of you to come along."

Police hospitality was sincere. Constables bustled round after chairs and the motorists were put at their ease. There was not even the formality of a set lecture about it.

Police calmly asked for co-operation from motorists to try to reduce the carnage of the roads. Then they got down to specific breaches. Mr. Blank, who exceeded the 30 miles an hour speed limit in a built-up area, was not sharply criticized before his fellow-motorists but he and others who had so offended were reminded mildly and temperately that the limit still operated. They were told, too, that in practically only a single contingency could it be exceeded—where a speeding-up was vital to avoid a road collision.

Thus the Sydney police put into operation their new "courtesy squads," inaugurated as a means of ridding New South Wales roads of negligent and careless drivers. The courtesy, of course, does not extend to bad offenders or to those repeatedly committing breaches. The law has been tightened up to deal with these offenders, particularly those who have allowed alcoholic liquors to run away with their judgment and powers of control.

20,000 Miles by Bicycle

CALGARY, Alberta (CP)—Tanned by the suns of many countries, Allan Pendelbury, a Lancashire youth, reached Calgary after "a pedal hop" from Vancouver on the home stretch of a round-the-world cycle tour.

On a homemade bicycle, Mr. Pendelbury left England two years ago. Since then, first crossing Europe, he had pedalled 20,000 miles by road and travelled another 8,000 miles by steamer. He started from London, June, 1936.

Mr. Pendelbury believes he is the first to cycle around the world since another Englishman, Foster Fraser, made the trip in 1901. He has had his troubles and much adventure. Siam was a tough spot—roadless. For 15 days he followed elephant tracks and lived on bananas and rice.

Speaking only English, he found only three words of foreign languages were really essential. "I would learn three essential words in the language of the country—eat, drink, and sleep," he said.

After a rest here, Mr. Pendelbury will head eastward. "I told my folks I would be home for Christmas, but I didn't say which Christmas," he told interviewers here.

Pay-Order for Discharged Men

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington: The National Labor Relations Board, in a precedent-setting ruling, holds that a company discharging workers for union activities is liable for expenses they incurred in hunting new work.

The ruling was made in an order against the Crosset Lumber Co., Crossett, Ark. The order directed the Company to reinstate with back pay 34 workers who, the Board said, were discharged for union activity—some as long ago as April, 1935.

The order called for the payment of back pay, less net earnings, during the period of discharge.

Newton, Iowa: A. M. Miller, "back-to-work" Attorney, said he had sent a letter asking Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel to allow the Maytag washing machine factory to open.

"By declaring a state of martial law and keeping the factory closed, you are occupying a position far from neutral," a copy of the letter to the Governor said. "You are, in effect, actually denying to those who want to work their right to do so."

New York: Edwin S. Smith, a member of the Labor Relations Board, said it was "anti-democratic and socially harmful" for an employer to distribute anti-union literature among workers.

Mr. Smith, defending the Board for taking action against such employers, denied the agency was trying to undermine Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press.

Syracuse, N. Y.: With a threatened strike averted by eleventh-hour negotiations, upstate truck drivers have returned to work under a compromise agreement signed by operators' representatives and officials of the American Federation of Labor Chauffeurs' Union.

The agreement provided a pay scale of 76 cents an hour for truckmen instead of a flat rate per trip with pickups on their own time.

Soviet Protests Pickets

MOSCOW (AP)—Tass, the Russian official news agency, reported that the Soviet Embassy in Warsaw had protested to the Polish Government against a "blockade" of the Embassy. Warsaw dispatches said persons leaving the Soviet Embassy were stopped and questioned regularly by police in reprisal for similar action in Moscow by Soviet authorities.

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Japanese Clash Reported; Moscow Calm Over Incident

MOSCOW, July 23 (AP)—Despite news of another border clash in which Soviet Russian troops repulsed a Japanese attempt to occupy an island in the Ussuri River, Moscow circles viewed the Far Eastern situation with calm confidence today.

The danger of a conflict with Japan was regarded as diminishing, rather than increasing.

Dispatches from Khabarovsk, Siberian city near the Manchukuoan border, said two Japanese-Manchukuoan motorboats landed a military detachment on Faingov July 21. Soon afterwards, the reports said, a Soviet cutter passing the island was fired upon and a brisk exchange of bullets followed.

The encounter, said Tass (Russian) news agency, occurred on the Ussuri River, north of the Changkufeng District—near where Siberia, Japanese Korea, and Manchukuo meet, and where Red Soldiers on July 11 occupied a piece of land which both Russia and Manchukuo claim.

[A Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman denied that Japan threatened force to eject the soldiers, although Tokyo newspapers quoted a spokesman that Russia's action "must be interpreted as a challenge to Japan."]

The general impression here was that the Soviet's firm attitude toward the Japanese demands for withdrawal from Changkufeng would not be followed by a drastic move on Tokyo's part. There was consequently a noticeable decrease in excitement over the incident.

Izvestia, official Soviet newspaper, in an article captioned "Exposed Provocations," charged that the Japanese Kwantung Army was responsible for provocation on the frontier. Izvestia reasons that the Kwantung Army suspects it might have to send a part of its forces to help the Japanese in China, and to evade this prospect decided to show that not all is quiet on the Soviet-Manchurian border.

British Ship Searched

HONG KONG, July 23 (AP)—British authorities have received a report from the British freighter Leana that it had been stopped and searched by a Japanese warship 10 miles off Hong Kong after a warning shot had been fired across its bow.

The freighter, which left Manila May 11 for Hong Kong, was the first foreign vessel to be fired upon during the Japanese South China blockade.

Meanwhile, Chinese reported 300 persons were killed or wounded in a heavy Japanese air raid on Changsha, in which the raiders machine-gunned civilians in the streets. Changsha, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, is one of the cities listed by the Japanese recently as likely to be bombed.

The Chinese also said that more than 100 persons were killed during a Japanese bombardment of Namoa Island off Swatow on the South China Coast. Eighteen warships were reported to have ringed the island and subjected it to heavy shelling as a part of the strategy to keep the South China coast terrorized in so far as possible.

Chinese advices said that so far the shelling had failed to dislodge Chinese militia and guerrilla troops who recaptured the island from the Japanese a week ago.

CANTON, July 23 (AP)—Eighteen Japanese bombers raided Canton, damaging a new power station in the Saichuen district, which adjoins the International Settlement on Shameen Island. The bombs dropped two miles from the Settlement.

Shanghai Officers Shifted

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The United States Marines' most exposed outpost—the Fourth Regiment stationed at Shanghai, China—will be commanded, beginning in September by Col. Joseph C. Fegan, now in charge of the Washington Marine Barracks.

He will succeed Col. Charles F. B. Price, who has been ordered home for duty as member of the Marine Examining Board here. Colonel Price has commanded the post since April 3, 1936.

Colonel Fegan will be succeeded in his post here by Lieut. Col. William H. Rupertus, who has just completed a tour of duty as Executive Officer of the Fourth Marines.

Colonel Fegan has seen service in Panama, Cuba, the Philippines, Santo Domingo, and Haiti. He is a native of Dallas, Texas.

Corrigan to Stick To Career in Air

DUBLIN, July 23 (AP)—Douglas G. Corrigan declared flatly today that "my career is in the air," as a growing assortment of commercial offers became annoying.

"I wish they would understand the only thing I am interested in is flying," the young Californian, who arrived here Monday after a transatlantic flight in a $900 plane, asserted as he was planning a "nice lazy week end" before going to London to be the guest of American Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy.

"I don't care what new job I take up when I get home so long as it has to do with flying and the prospects are good," he said. "My career is in the air."

The staff of the American Legation where Mr. Corrigan has been a guest since arriving said he "has been the cheapest man to keep we have ever had." He breakfasts on a glass of water, and he neither smokes nor drinks.

'Wrong' Way Flown Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. A. J. Thacker, the former Miss Helen Landers of Richmond, shook her head when she read Douglas G. Corrigan's excuse that he flew in the wrong direction on his flight across the Atlantic.

Her dubiousness was based on an experience she had with him as a school girl back in 1931.

He flew the wrong way that time—on her second trip up in a plane, flew to Nag's Head, N. C., instead of to Virginia Beach, Va.

New Fuel From Wood Success in France

PARIS (AP)—French gasoline-motored autorail trains will soon be powered almost exclusively by "gasogene," a fuel made from wood.

Trial runs by suburban trains have shown railroad officials that the new fuel is practical and can be made cheaper than gasoline for such traffic.

Rain Caused This 'Dust Bowl' to Burst Into Bloom

Part of 5,000 Peony Field

A. G. Nelson of Wilcox, Saskatchewan, Canada, Grows Wheat When Drought Allows Him to Do So, but He Also Grows Peonies and When Copious Rains Gave Him a Good Wheat Acreage It Also Gave Him an Acre and a Half of Gorgeous Peonies

One Dust Bowl Blooms Anew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A. G. Nelson, a veteran farmer of Wilcox, once in Saskatchewan's "dust bowl," likes peonies, and with rainfall this year, he set about growing an acre and one half of the big flowers. On his farm, near Regina, Mr. Nelson grew 5,000 plants, which comprised 150 varieties. On some rows he had as many as 2,000 blooms to a single row.

An experienced peony grower, Mr. Nelson has experimented for years, but up to 1938 drought was his big handicap. This year heavy rains came and Mr. Nelson's big garden really came into its own.

Flowers are not the only interest of this unusual Saskatchewan farmer. He grows wheat, too, and this year, after seven or eight lean years, he will harvest 2,200 acres of grain.

Tension Eased By King's Visit, Paris Believes

PARIS, July 23 (AP)—Now that Royal visitors have gone home, realistic French diplomats count two prime results of the four-day exchange of amenities with Britain—both of which nurture hopes for lasting peace in Europe.

France and Britain took advantage of the favorable occasion to encourage agreement with Germany to ease Central European tension.

Secondly, Anglo-French military plans for quick, effective co-operation just in case the German settlement doesn't materialize were further co-ordinated.

The state visit of King George VI and his Queen Elizabeth ended as the Royal Party sailed from Calais. A French infantry band played "God Save the King," warships boomed a salute, and thousands of spectators on near-by docks shouted, "Come back to see us again!"

The King and Queen stood waving from the yacht Enchantress as it pulled away and picked up their escort of 26 French warships and Naval planes for the Channel crossing to Dover.

The international situation was reviewed by the Cabinet in a two-hour session. Premier Edouard Daladier reported officially on diplomatic conversations with Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary. Sources close to the Premier said his remarks concerned principally the close collaboration between the two democracies.

The feeling in governmental circles is that the visit was a decided success, particularly as an exhibition of Anglo-French unity and as a counteraction to Reichsführer Hitler's visit to Premier Mussolini in May.

LONDON, July 23 (AP)—Thousands at Victoria Station and Buckingham Palace cheered the King and Queen on their return from their visit to France.

Spectators stood 12 deep at the station when the King and Queen stepped on the red-carpeted platform.

Crowd scenes reminiscent of the coronation were enacted outside Buckingham Palace where thousands jammed near the gates and others clambered atop the Queen Victoria monument.

The Queen was dressed in white and the King wore a dark lounge suit, a black tie, and derby hat.

Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, took leave of Their Majesties as they entered their car and were driven to the Palace.

The King and Queen later acknowledged the singing, roaring crowd by making an unexpected appearance on the Palace balcony with their two daughters, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. The Queen bowed and waved to the crowd, and responded to the cheers, throwing kisses to the throng.

The crowd liked it. Hats, newspapers, and gloves sailed into the air.

Nations Vie for Air Laurels

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., July 23—The ocean-going planes of three world powers lazed at anchor on the north shore of Long Island today, mute testimony to a polite but spirited international race over supremacy on the Atlantic air lines.

A British seaplane arrived from Foynes, Ireland, July 21 after the first of a 1938 series of survey flights. Britain started the tests last year.

A German seaplane drifted in to a feather-light stop yesterday, ending the first of several proposed round trips this year in a continuation of survey work between New York and the Azores in 1936 and 1937.

Two hours later an American flying boat, cabin crowded with passengers, rocked the visiting planes at their moorings as it ploughed the waters of Manhasset Bay on a take-off for Bermuda, a future stopping point for intercontinental transports.

America plans no more transatlantic flights until the new 72-passenger Boeing planes, now being built, are ready for scheduled service. Last year's series, buttressed by seven years of exploratory work, including that of Charles A. Lindbergh by way of Greenland and Iceland, was considered enough.

What is back of these ocean flights, and when will the common citizen be able to buy a ticket to Southampton, Le Havre, or Hamburg?

A statement by Capt. Rudolph Jahn, American representative of the German transport company, Lufthansa, supplied an answer to the second part of the question.

"Lufthansa," he said, "is ready to fly mail across the Atlantic whenever the American Government says we may."

The American Government is not likely to grant permission until American planes are ready to fly. American planes cannot fly until the German or French or British Governments say they may. And the European powers are not likely to say they may until they themselves are equipped to make a showing on the ocean air lanes.

Nation's Slums Disappearing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With the Federal Government striking up the music for a march upon the slums, communities have stepped into line with 171 local housing authorities under new State acts, reports the National Association of Housing Officials here.

These authorities, made possible by laws passed in 33 States within a period of less than five years, are either municipal, metropolitan, or Countywide in scope.

Of the 171 local authorities so far set up, 95 have satisfied Federal requirements sufficiently to have funds totaling about $360,000,000 earmarked for them.

But earmarking is only one step to an actual loan. Other terms have to be met before cities and counties can borrow the cash set aside for them, and one of these, the requirement for a small local subsidy, is not easy to get. Only 17 of the 171 authorities have reached the point of actually signing loan contracts.

But a considerable amount of housing money has been made available to these 17. The total is about $110,000,000. This is nearly one third of the Federal funds so far "earmarked." Loans negotiated have been well distributed geographically, say the housing officials. They have gone to Cities as large as New York and as small, relatively speaking, as Austin, Texas.

The rapid rise of housing authorities is taken here as an indication of the influence the Federal Government can exert over State legislation when it offers inducements for action.

In all of the 33 States except Illinois and Montana local Governments are permitted to grant subsidies in the form of tax exemptions or direct grants to housing organization. Massachusetts recently amended its State law to permit municipal subsidies.

Opposition in Illinois arose from groups who argued that tax exemption for large housing projects would increase the burden for real estate owners who are already complaining of high taxes.

Indiana has the distinction of having the largest number of housing authorities. It has 20 local housing organizations. New Jersey ranks second with 19, and Pennsylvania and Texas share third place with 14 each.

Laws of Michigan and Nebraska permit establishment of local authorities only in their largest cities, Detroit and Omaha, respectively.

Georgia Tightens Highway Rules On Reckless Driving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rules and regulations under which reckless drivers may have their driving licenses in Georgia revoked or suspended were announced July 18 by Phil Brewster, Commissioner of Public Safety in Georgia.

"These rules have been laid down only after careful consideration of the causes of accidents on streets and highways," Mr. Brewster stated. "It has taken some time to educate the drivers on how to prevent their licenses from being suspended or revoked, but I am sure every driver will see the advisability of this plan through which the permit to drive can be suspended."

For revocation of licenses the rules are:

Hit and run.

Driving under the influence of intoxicants.

Using a car to escape or to commit a felony.

Failure to report any accident in which the damage is $50 or more, or in which injury has occurred.

Removing a car from the scene of an accident in the above category before an investigation is made.

For suspension of licenses the rules are:

Reckless driving, which is defined generally as driving without regard for the safety of others.

Failure to stop for a school bus, loading or unloading.

Passing through a school zone at more than 25 miles an hour.

Parking on highway.

Failure to dim lights when within 300 yards of approaching cars.

Use or possession of siren, unless authorized.

Failure to stop when signaled by officer.

Driving with brakes that will not stop car within 120 feet when driving 40 miles an hour.

Driving without two headlights and a tail light.

Driving without adequate rear-view mirror.

Driving with more than three persons on driver's seat.

Persistent disregard for warning tickets issued by officer.

Failure of truck drivers to observe safety regulations.

Model of Pickaback Shown in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—A model of the so-called pickaback plane described in technical language as the Short-Mayo composite marine aircraft, whose upper unit completed an experimental crossing of the Atlantic Ocean, July 21, in slightly more than 25 hours, was on view at the New York Museum of Science and Industry in Rockefeller Center, here, today.

Originally loaned to the Museum by Imperial Airways of Great Britain as one of the exhibits in a group of model aircraft and other displays featuring various phases of flying developed by the English concern, the pickaback model later became the property of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

Built on a scale of one-half inch to the foot, the model shows the seaplane Mercury perched atop the huge parent flying boat Maia, from which it was launched in mid-air for the westward crossing from Foynes, Ireland.

Dawn's Colors Pure

The colors of dawn are purer and colder than those of sunset because the reduced dust content of the atmosphere causes less sifting of the light rays.

Pioneer; Magazine to Print Simultaneously in 20 Lands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—A pioneering venture of world-wide significance to both the publishing industry and to the interchange of national cultures, involving the simultaneous publication of Collier's Weekly in 21 foreign cities, is technically ready and awaits only the establishment of the transatlantic air express, J. M. McDonald, assistant to Thomas Beck, President of the Crowell Publishing Company, revealed.

The undertaking will be a composite of the most ultra-modern advances in transportation, in printing, and photographic technique and in the extension of advertising and, as such, it contains possibly revolutionary implications for the whole field of communication, Mr. McDonald declared.

The plan, already perfected to a point where editors have been appointed in the 21 cities, involves the rushing by airplane of corrected page proofs to the foreign publication centers, where they will be photographed and put on offset presses. Consummation of the project will mean that 150,000 issues of Collier's, 7,140 to a city, will appear each week at virtually the same moment. Page proofs will be ready four weeks in advance.

Development of Plan

Development of the plan springs in large measure from the constant study made by Mr. Beck of aviation developments and from his internationalist views. Mr. McDonald said the experiment was largely an "advertising bonus," paid in the form of advertising carried to Asia, Africa, Europe, South America, and Australia. It is expected, he said, that advertising in foreign countries will stimulate demand for American products abroad.

This venture thus carries import to international trade as well as to the Fourth Estate.

Peter J. Donnerlein, Manufacturing Director of the Crowell plant in Springfield, Ohio, has announced that upon the go-ahead signal from Mr. Beck, page proofs will be rushed off the presses there and mailed by express from the Vandalia, Ohio, Airport.

Cities selected as publication centers are London, Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, Rome, Moscow, Calcutta, Bombay Shanghai Tokyo, Singapore, Straits Settlements, Sydney, Australia; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town, Union of South Africa; Lima, Peru; Mexico City, Mexico; Trinidad, Trinidad; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile, and Manila.

Special interest is being attached to South American markets. The proximity of South America to the United States, with their well-developed economic and cultural relations and the large English-reading public on the neighboring continent, account in large measure for this special interest, Mr. McDonald said.

Offset Printing

Offset printing, upon which foreign publication depends, is not widely used by magazines with large circulations in America, since the rolls wear out easily and blur the imprint, but for small circulation, such as the 7,140 contemplated for each foreign city, it "can't be beat," Mr. McDonald held.

"All photographic reproductions lose something in comparison with the original," he added, "but the loss will not appear to layman's eye."

Part of the scheme is to keep the price of the magazine at a nickel or its equivalent in foreign cities. In some cases this will mean an actual reduction in price, as in England, where it is planned to sell the publication for two pence, halfpenny, whereas it is now a shilling. This low-price objective probably will be possible because of the lower labor and paper costs in some countries and because offset printing requires no proofreading or typesetting.

Long Wait Doubted

It is planned at present to transmit abroad about 90 per cent of the Collier's editorial matter contained in the America issue. Special articles and advertising designed exclusively for local consumption will be superimposed into the magazine.

By using fast superliners such as ply the Atlantic Ocean today and the China Clipper, the plan could be put into operation immediately. Mr. Beck prefers, however, to wait for the air express over the Atlantic. It is not expected there will be a long wait.

Proof pages will be photographed in actual size and transferred in negative to zinc plates. These plates will be so sensitized that only the printed portions of the original take the ink upon reproduction. The final step will be the printing on the offset presses.

The editors appointed are mainly local newspapermen abroad who will get part-time jobs. They will write a feature "any week," on the editorial pages, for local readers, and will also supervise the selling of the papers.

The Crowell Publishing Company, in addition to Collier's, publishes the American Magazine, Woman's Home Companion and Country Home.

Four Types of Dams

The four highest reclamation dams of their type in the United States are located in Arizona—Boulder Dam, wedge type; Roosevelt Dam, masonry type; Coolidge Dam, multiple dome type, and Bartlett Dam, multiple arch type.

Water in a Tub Sounds Like Flood, U. S. Radio Script Exchange Avers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 23—Over the radio the water in a washtub is sometimes used for creating sound effects involving floods; strawberry boxes are utilized in wood-splintering sounds, and the squeaking noises elicited from passing one's hand over a child's balloon resemble the creaking of an ice jam.

These improvisations upon the actual in the realm of radio sound effect are described in the third edition of the "Radio Script Catalogue," just issued through the Educational Script Exchange, maintained by the Federal Office of Education. The Office of Education of trying to turn the extraordinary facilities of the broadcasting mechanism to educational purposes, and some of the efforts to substitute knowledge for crooners and ragtime give the same sense of unreality as the noise of an ice jam out of a toy balloon.

Whereas the Government-controlled British radio stresses the vast educational possibilities of radio to the uttermost, the potentialities for mass instruction have hardly been touched in the United States, according to critics.

Joan W. Studebaker, Commissioner, however, points out that last January the Federal Communications Commission did allocate 25 channels in the ultra-high frequency band for non-profit educational broadcasting purposes. The Radio Script Exchange is designed as a clearing house for scripts for schools, and has supplied more than 3,000 educational groups with more than 130,000 copies. Typical subjects available for schools and the like:

Series dramatizing famous books.

Interviews with the past, dramatizing historical celebrities.

Natural science and industry—dramatizing epochal discoveries.

Other subjects covered are safety education, vocational guidance, and the like.

Teacher Ending 31-Year Service In Hawaii Schools Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When Mrs. Alice A. Carter retired, this spring, after 31 years of teaching in Hawaii, the people of the Island of Oahu said "Aloha" in a manner befitting the royalty of good teaching. From the Oahu Sugar Company, who sent her a goodly check and called it a "bonus," to the janitors, Mr. and Mrs. Kahali, native Hawaiians with a gift of an Hawaiian quilt, tribute was paid to the Principal of the School at Waipahu.

As described by Mrs. Carter in a recent visit to the States the most memorable tribute was that of the parents "for what you have done for my child." Parents of Japanese lineage, Korean, Filipino, Portuguese, Spanish, Chinese, Hawaiian—their "Aloha" was much the same, accompanied in many instances with tears of gratitude.

The ceremony of saying farewell continued for weeks before the close of school. There were parties and luncheons and dinners and showers of gifts from chiming door-bells to an "easy chair," with dozens of handkerchiefs and silk stockings, pins and clips, airplane luggage, and checks.

Little and big they paid their tribute in gifts and in lei. Every day for weeks before the close of school Mrs. Carter wore a lei. Some were of gorgeous carnations and hung to the knees, others were of mokihana, of gardenias, of royal crown flower and of the fragrant pikaki.

WAL-REX Avocados (Alligator Pears)

Wal-Rex Avocados are tree-ripened and a superior quality shipped direct from the grove to your table at prices which will amaze you.

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Monitor Readers!

We Appreciate Your Yellow Slips

A&P FOOD STORES

Specialty Sports Shop

Cashmere Sweaters from Scotland

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ATLANTA, GA.

Now Going On

Davison's August Sale

COATS FURS

Air Conditioned Third Floor

DAVISON-PAXON CO.

fresh at your Grocer's

Colonial Good Bread

LEE BAKING CO. ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA

Start Next Week!

Sears Semi-Annual Sales for Homes

Check Your Needs! Buy Now! Fix Up at Real Savings! Hurry to Sears . . . AND SAVE!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Dewey Is to Disclose Judges In Hines Case but That's All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 23—District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, while agreeing to furnish James J. Hines, Tammany leader, with the names of the judges whom he is accusing of bribing, will contest the request of the defense for additional information on the ground that to furnish it would be to reveal evidence upon which the case will be prosecuted.

Mr. Dewey requested that Justice Ferdinand Pecora, of the State Supreme Court, grant a reargument of his demand that the prosecution furnish a full bill of particulars setting forth the details of the charges against Mr. Hines. Justice Pecora immediately granted the Dewey motion and set 11 o'clock Monday morning as the time for the reargument.

Mr. Dewey declared the particulars sought by Mr. Hines were "extremely numerous, verbose, and ambiguous," and that some of the items requested were so evidentiary that they had nothing to do with the acts charged.

It was apparent from the District Attorney's motion that he would undertake to prosecute Mr. Hines on the more drastic charge that he actually carried out an alleged agreement with "Dutch" Schultz to bribe and intimidate judges rather than to prosecute him on the charge that he merely entered into agreement to do these things. Justice Pecora had demanded that Mr. Dewey elect one position or the other and had exempted him from the necessity of providing a bill of particulars if he selected the less drastic decision.

In the District Attorney's argument against granting Mr. Hines' request for detailed information, he contended that the indictment itself was adequate under the law. Under Section 275 of the Act of Criminal Procedure, the District Attorney declared, it is necessary that an indictment contain merely the title of the action, the names of the parties and a plain and concise statement of the act constituting the crime without unnecessary repetition.

"In view of the clear language of its provisions," the motion read, "it is manifest that an indictment charging conspiracy is sufficient and need not be supplemented in any way if it contains an allegation as to the agreement, as to the parties, as to the duration of the conspiracy, and specifies one overt act committed by any one of the parties charged as and denominated, conspirators."

In view of the six years in which Mr. Hines is alleged to have been in league with "Dutch" Schultz in the policy game racket, Mr. Dewey vigorously protested the order to furnish the times when and places where Mr. Hines was said to have discussed plans to bribe and intimidate judges. Neither the exact time nor the exact place was an essential element of the crime, Mr. Dewey contended. To list all overt acts participated in by Mr. Hines, "would require the people to disclose every act Hines committed or participated in, every conversation he had in furtherance of the conspiracy and everything he did, no matter how slight, to advance the interests of himself and his co-defendants," the motion said.

This legal fencing is preliminary to the trial of Mr. Hines and his co-defendant, J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, scheduled for Aug. 15.

Mr. Davis received notice yesterday from the prosecution that Mr. Dewey will move on Monday for the drawing of a panel of 300 veniremen from which to select the jury to try the indicted men. This blue ribbon panel, denounced as a "conviction jury" by his foes, is one of the largest ever requested here.

Land Settling Plan For Jamaica Gets Additional Funds

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—An increase of £150,000 (about $750,000) in the amount to be devoted to Jamaica's land settlement plan is announced. The plan first was announced in June as a step toward solving the unemployment problem. The original amount set aside was £500,000.

A total of £400,000 ($2,000,000) will be used for purchasing properties and the remainder will be devoted to development expenditures. Thousands of unemployed will be placed on land which the Government will supply on easy terms.

Under the plan persons placed on the land would be aided with implements, seeds, and stock. Services of agricultural experts would be available.

Announcement of the plan followed serious outbreaks among striking sugar workers. It had been the intention then to start putting the plan into operation when labor conditions had returned to normal.

Salzburg Festival

SALZBURG, Germany, July 23 (AP)—The German Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, arriving here today for the formal ceremony of opening the Salzburg Festival, suddenly cancelled the program. No reason was given for the cancellation, though the program already had been announced in the morning papers, both in Salzburg and other parts of German Austria.

It was emphasized, however, that the schedule of performances remained unchanged.

Educator Warns Schools Against Washington Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The educator whom President Roosevelt appointed to head a committee to look into current educational needs of the Nation told a conference of his colleagues here that the trouble with vocational education in the local schools is that it gets too much direction from Washington.

Prof. Floyd W. Reeves, the University of Chicago expert who made this outspoken criticism of federal administration of vocational aid funds under the Smith-Hughes Act, did not direct his objections to federal aid in itself. But if federal aid is extended to education generally, he argued, it should be accompanied by guarantees of local control.

"Local control and management is of major importance in maintaining individual freedom, and individual freedom is an essential element of social stability," he declared in an address to the five-day Conference of Administrative Officers of Private and Public Schools at the University of Chicago.

"In no case," he insisted, "should the Federal Government attempt to control or manage the schools. In no case should it determine the content of the educational program or the processes of education. These matters belong to the states and the local communities."

To the argument that control exerted by the larger unit of government serves to raise local standards, Professor Reeves replied that improvement of standards could be brought about in a better way.

"Most schools are conducted with great efficiency and honesty," he said. "Occasionally, exceptions occur. There is a remedy for such situations, but the remedy is not Federal control over the educational program. The remedy is a local one. It can be brought about only by an aroused public opinion. In each city, the educators and the citizens must join forces to present a united front for honesty and efficiency in the administration of its schools."

Some of the blame for alleged federal dictation of local vocational educational policy was placed by Professor Reeves on the Smith-Hughes Act itself. The statute contains too many specific requirements, in his opinion. But even if it does require that local plans be approved by Washington, enumerating items reaching far into local administration, the plan could have been made relatively simple if the federal authorities had seen fit to make them so, he declared.

Professor Reeves had only praise for vocational education in itself.

Federal aid for rural schools was advocated by another speaker at this conference, Prof. Newton Edwards of the University of Chicago. Professor Edwards' chief concern was how the bills for schooling are to be paid in a period when the bases of real estate taxation are shrinking, when the rates of tax delinquency are high, and when there is a tendency for Legislatures to pass acts limiting taxes on property.

Taxicabs in Moscow Grow Commonplace

MOSCOW (AP)—Taxicabs are becoming noticeable on Moscow streets.

There were only 910 taxis in this capital of nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants at the beginning of this year. But the number had increased to 1,200 by May and the Government plans to have 4,000 in operation by the end of the year.

Only a year ago taxis were a comparative rarity in Moscow, with only a few stands where they could be found. Cruising taxis still are unknown. The only way to hire a cab is to go to a stand or call for one by telephone.

There are 65 taxi stands now, mostly in prominent squares, with 250 more planned. So inflexible is the service that the Government found lines of idle cabs at some stands, while none was available at others. It has ordered this corrected through a central dispatcher's office.

Hoover Values G Men At $7.64 to $1 Cost

WASHINGTON (AP) — J. Edgar Hoover figures that activities of his G men last fiscal year were worth $7.64 for every $1 they cost.

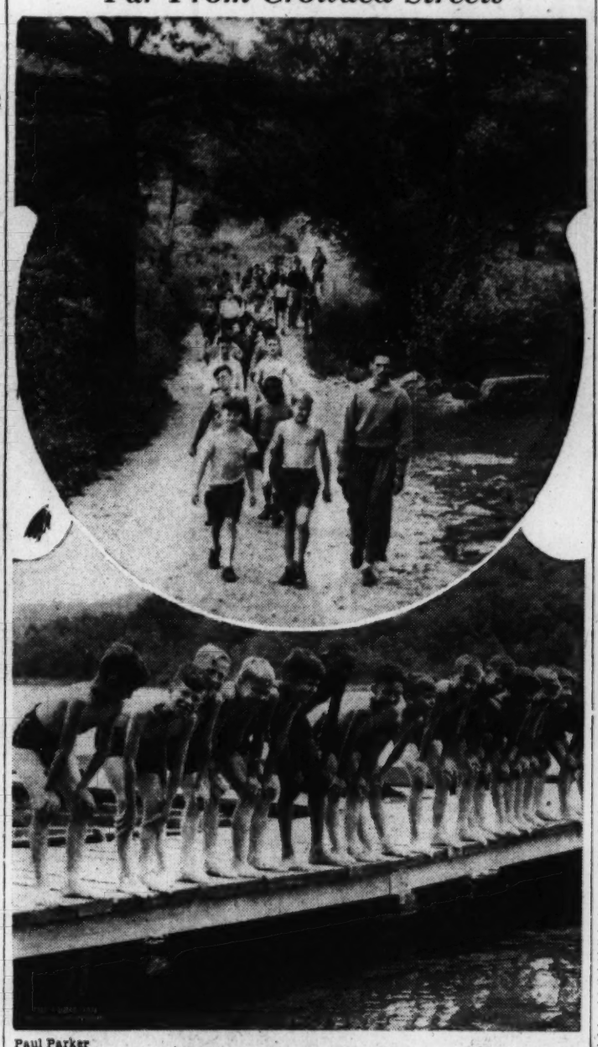
Mr. Hoover, reporting as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, put the valuation figure at $47,568,419. The sum represented stolen property recovered, fines imposed, or savings effected. He added that F. B. I. agents had solved 124 kidnapings of 127 investigated since passage of the Lindbergh kidnap law in 1932.

The unsolved kidnapings are those involving little Charles Mattson at Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 26, 1936; Arthur Fried, contractor, White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1937, and Peter Levine, New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1938. The two boys were slain.

England's Largest Lake

Windemere is the largest lake in England, being 10½ miles long.

Far From Crowded Streets



Paul Parker

A Walk and Then a Cool Plunge

Above—Boys From New York's Lower East Side Smile Their Appreciation of Camping Day

City Youths Get Rural Touch On Roof Tops and Playfields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The children of New York City pavements will have unprecedented opportunities to go rural within a few blocks of their homes this summer, with hundreds of acres of flat roofs, 40 summer play schools and 360 playgrounds available.

Real rural outings for "forgotten youngsters" have not been omitted, of course, the Children's Welfare Federation leading the campaign to insure at least a little time in the country for the city's 100,000 needy children in a fund plea for $15 for each child that is being supported by more than 100 associations of every race and creed.

Nearly 40,000 boys and girls benefited from this "to the country" movement last summer.

Increasing provision, however, is being made for the city-bound child through the day outing camp program of the Works Progress Administration and its elementary school activities project, in cooperation with the Board of Education.

The Works Progress authorities here are combining with community social agencies to establish day camps on roofs and in fenced-in lots and backyards, 18 of which are now functioning under the direction of 116 relief workers and play supervisors.

The teeming garment district in mid-Manhattan has one such camp where children have built an Adirondack lean-to and brought up earth and stones for a garden on the roof of Christ Church. Another now under this supervision is at the Madison Square Boy's Club enjoyed by 300 boys divided into "tribes," each of which frequents it for one day every two weeks. At Owl's Head Park on the Brooklyn water front, children send smoke signals or semiphore across the lower Bay to a Staten Island camp.

Nature study, exploration trips, signaling, fire-building and other camp-craft are supervised at seven camps operated solely by the works progress education department, with "Bronco" Charlie Miller, who rode the Pony Express and is now 89, to tell stories, and real American Indians to teach camp rudiments.

A billboard and the back of a Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association building are the boundaries for another neighborhood camp in a project now 33 months old which has expanded to require a $168,000 budget for the current fiscal year.

National Socialists Turn Attention Toward Baltic

(Continued from Page 1)

Official National Socialist organ—stated as the chief aim for all party members: "to conquer North-Schleswig for National Socialism, as we have done in Austria, in spite of ban and chicane," and a third orator, Dr. Clausen, added: "We do not discuss frontiers, we conquer them with the forces of our nation."

Finally, the following telegram was dispatched to Herr Hitler: "1,600 party members in North-Schleswig salute the Führer with the motto: 'One Folk, one Reich, one Leader!'" It must be added that on the eve of this demonstration the parliamentary representative of the German minority in North-Schleswig, Pastor Schmidt-Wodder, speaking in the Folketing, at Copenhagen, had openly raised the demand for a frontier revision, urging the Danish Government to open negotiations on the matter with the Reich.

Asks Press for Restraint

How did the Danish Government react to activities of the Congress at Hadersley, and the more moderate yet by no means less significant call for revision? By being as little concerned as possible over the incidents and courteously requesting the press to treat the matter with restraint. For the rest, Copenhagen sets its trust in Berlin, where it is hoped more reasonable sentiments will prevail against the buoyant irredentism of the North and South Schleswig National Socialists.

These hopes will be tested by coming events. Actually, German policy with regard to North-Schleswig has been for many years (already to some extent before Adolf Hitler came to power) irreconcilably split into two rival tendencies, each of which has been able to secure for some time the upper hand.

One of these tendencies is the so-called "Berlin line." It represents the view of the Reichswehr, the Wilhelmstrasse, and the economic circles, headed by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, himself a native of Tinglev in North Schleswig. In these spheres, North Schleswig is regarded as a matter of minor importance and before all "not topical." They have still many other fish to fry. Besides, there are at least two reasons for shelving the Schleswig quarrel for some time.

First, the very existence of a German revisionist claim, whether justified or not, has proved a highly effective German bargaining point. On various occasions during the last few years a hint about "raising the North Schleswig problem" has been a warning to Denmark. Observers see this influence behind unfavorable trade agreements which Denmark signed with Germany in 1936 and 1937, behind what is felt was a timidity of Denmark on vital issues at Geneva, and behind Prime Minister Thorvald Stauning's coolness last year to the suggestion of a Nordic Defensive Alliance. North Schleswig is seen as a powerful lever.

On the other hand, National Socialist Germany is pledged to the "Nordic" idea, and regards Scandinavia as an invaluable asset in the event of future war.

But the radical propaganda, intended to further this aim, has not proved, so far, a major success. But it is still hoped that the Scandinavian countries will in the end be made somehow to side up with Germany. Obviously, the worst method to achieve this purpose would be now to stir up trouble over Schleswig. Not only Denmark, but Sweden and Norway, as well, would feel deeply shocked. It would be the certain end of the desired rapprochement with the Nordic States.

For these and other reasons, Berlin, while constantly refusing to renounce its alleged claim on North-Schleswig, does not seem to think the time has yet come for settling accounts with Denmark. But Berlin is far away from the frontier. Much nearer is Flensburg, which also has a say in the matter.

One Plans; the Other Acts

Ever since the National Socialists came to power, supreme command of the organization, and all the activities of the German minority in North-Schleswig (which numbers at present about 15 per cent of the population) has rested with two high Reich officials—the "Oberpräsident" of Schleswig-Holstein, Herr Hinrich Lohse, who is also district leader of the National Socialist Party, and the Lord Mayor of Flensburg, formerly Dr. Sievers, at present Dr. Ernst Kracht, who combines this post with the chairmanship of a powerful organization called "Schleswig-Holsteiner Bund"—the S. H. B. Herr Lohse plans; Dr. Kracht acts.

The origins of the S. H. B. go back to 1920 when the northernmost part of the province Schleswig-Holstein returned to Denmark, from which it had been detached in 1864. If Berlin accepted, momentarily at least, the verdict of the plebiscite held under the Treaty of Versailles, the outcome of which was in the first zone (North-Schleswig) a majority of 75,431 to 25,329 in favor of Denmark, Flensburg, chief town of the second zone (South-Schleswig), where a majority had voted German, never did. Nor did the S. H. B.

The Schleswig-Holsteiner are not concerned with what they call the "Nordischer Fimmel" (Nordic craze) of the Berlin National Socialists. They do not import iron ore from Sweden, nor butter from Denmark. What they want is the lost territory in the North, of which they have been for centuries the economic overlords and the actual rulers from 1864 to 1920. They oppose the Danes both north and south of the Versailles-made borderline. Their watchword is "revision" whatever the policies of Berlin, and the favorite motto of their banners, posters, and pamphlets is "Never to Be Divided."

It is recognized that the day may come when the more moderate Berlin leaders will be no longer able to curb the Flensburg intriguants and their turbulent allies on Danish soil, the National Socialists of North-Schleswig.

Hamilton Urges Defeat of Winrod In G.O.P. Primary

TOPEKA, Kan., July 23 (AP)—Many Republican leaders joined today in demanding the defeat in the Aug. 2 primary of the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod, Wichita evangelist, lecturer and pamphleteer, in his bid for nomination for the U. S. Senate seat held by George McGill, Democrat.

John Hamilton, Chairman of the Republican Committee, yesterday warned Kansas Republicans "if Mr. Winrod is nominated . . . our party in Kansas will be on the wrong side of a vital issue (of intolerance) and opposed to our party policy in other States."

Forty-one prominent Republicans, including William Allen White, Emporia Editor, recently issued a statement accusing the Rev. Mr. Winrod of Nazi sympathies and of utterances against Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestant churches.

Ministers Issue Statement

A few days later, nine Kansas ministers issued a statement attacking the Rev. Mr. Winrod on the same charges of intolerance.

Mr. Hamilton asked Kansans to "consider the possible disastrous effects which his nomination would have upon the entire State and local Republican tickets in November."

The Rev. Mr. Winrod replied:

"We were informed three weeks ago that certain powerful financial interests were pressing Mr. Hamilton to make such a statement. Of course the myth regarding Nazism and Fascism built up by Communist propagandists has been definitely exploded."

Expresses No Preferences

Mr. Hamilton did not express a preference for any of the other Republican candidates — Clyde M. Reed, Former Governor; Dallas Knapp, Former State Senator, and the Rev. J. C. Fisher, a Methodist Minister of Garden City.

Former Gov. Alf M. Landon, 1936 Presidential nominee, has announced he is not taking any part in the Republican primary.

Top of Mt. Columbia Reached by Women For the First Time

JASPER NATIONAL PARK, Alberta, (CP)— Columbia, 12,294 feet high, at the apex of the main range of the rockies, has been scaled by women for the first time, it is announced at the Alpine Club here.

The successful climbers were the Misses Kathleen Champman and Jean McDonald of Edmonton; Lillian Gest, Merion, Pa., and Christine Reid, Boston, Mass.

From the high camp on the 10,000-foot level on the icefield, the summit was reached in eight hours. The party returned to their camp after 15½ strenuous hours. Steps had to be cut for several hours up the steep ice pitches.

Edward Feuz and Robert Hind led the two ropes. Other members of the party were H. G. Peckham and Arthur Cooper, Vancouver; Dr. W. E. Mitchell, Victoria, and Carl Gryte, Saskatoon.

Weather Submarine In Arctic Proposed

OSLO, Norway (AP)—A $150,000 stainless steel submarine for use as a permanent weather bureau under the ice at the North Pole is envisaged by Sir Hubert Wilkins, Arctic explorer and Antarctic aviator.

Sir Hubert says weather reports must be greatly improved before a regular air route can be established across the polar icefields.

"Life in such a submarine would be quite comfortable, as the temperature of the Arctic ocean is only 32 degrees Fahrenheit, although the air is intensely cold."

Sir Hubert says he has perfected an instrument which would drill a hole through the ice from the submarine, so scientists could get to the surface to take observations.

Draftsmen to Get PWA Overtime Pay

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration will pay 45 per cent of extra fees given architects and engineers for hastening the start of work on PWA projects.

Officials said that Harold L. Ickes, Administrator, approved the arrangement because he felt the men deserved reimbursement for overtime and for hiring extra help to get projects in shape.

On July 22, a month after the first allotment under the 1938 program, PWA approved a total of $855,274,654 of Federal and non-Federal projects. Allotments today added 48 non-Federal projects estimated to cost $14,608,023, for which PWA granted $6,573,637.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 union air terminal opposite the Grand Central rail terminal.

Stratosphere Engine

Stratosphere possibilities receive an impetus by patenting of a Swedish motor capable of operation at altitudes up to 59,000 feet. Planes equipped with these engines could do 465 miles an hour, about three times standard speeds on commercial lines.

Helium is reported discovered in São Paulo Province, Brazil. If quantities exist, the United States monopoly would end. Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, commandant of the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, returned from Germany still favoring export of American helium.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes stands out against export to Germany because of possible war use. Commander Rosendahl says dirigibles are outside Europe's armament plans, and that Germany has only peaceful intentions in Dr. Hugo Eckener's work.

The King's Visit

Radiophotos, already emerging from the daguerreotype period, brought to America early in the week pictures of King George VI being welcomed to France by President Lebrun.

Later in the week, actual photographs flown across by the Mercury brought the Paris festivities to American newspaper readers in the same time a San Francisco picture could be flown to New York.

So the world shrinks, not only through technical advances but in the resultant effects on relations among nations. The King's visit testified to a European situation largely unchanged since 1914 in fundamentals, but intensified by the swift interplay of modern events.

Britain and France publicly and unmistakably set the seal of solidarity on their entente. Some doubts have persisted, although in a pinch the two Channel neighbors—both democratic, both with empires to defend—tend to stand together.

Germany, knowing the significance of the two-power combination, rushed Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, confidential envoy of Reichsführer Hitler, to London. Assurances were given of Germany's peaceful intentions in Europe.

Sudeten Projects

Specifically, Germany denied a hostile aim in Spain against France and Britain. Also, the Reich held forth the idea of a "non-violent solution" of the Sudeten problem in Czechoslovakia.

In Czechoslovakia, the Sudeten Germans advanced a 13-point program of autonomy as a countermeasure to Prague's minority proposals. Under the Sudeten project, Czechoslovakia would be divided into self-governing States. Reparations are demanded by Sudetens for "damages suffered since 1918."

Prague's plan is understood to include establishment of four separate legislatures to represent local minorities without disrupting national unity.

Italy, which virtually ignored the British King's visit to Paris, welcomes Hungarian officials, headed by Premier Bela Imredy. Weakening of Czechoslovakia's allies in the Little Entente is a reported subject of the conversations.

Too Much Bread?

In London, Winnipeg, Washington, and Sydney, the earth's abundance of wheat pours through markets and financial centers, posing the as yet unsolved problem of what to do with abundance that lowers prices through present economic mechanisms, and so makes for poverty instead of wealth.

London: Sixteen wheat-producing nations in the Wheat Advisory Committee watch the surpluses pile up, and plan an early meeting to deal with them.

Washington: The United States crop, estimated at 967,412,000 bushels, indicates a total surplus of 464,400,000 bushels at the end of the year, after all domestic sales have been made.

Winnipeg: Canada expects the heaviest wheat crop in 10 years, although dry weather may alter the prospects in some localities.

Sydney: Australia's harvest exceeds estimates, garnering 181,000,000 bushels when only 163,000,000 had been expected.

Quick re-Views

Third Term: Washington buzzes with third-term speculations which mount into certainty that President Roosevelt is in a position to make the try. Off Mexico, he fishes and says nothing on the subject.

Mexican Oil: The United States lodges with Mexico a strong note demanding arbitration of the recent confiscation of oil lands held by American firms.

Reich Stocks: Germany's Stock Exchanges, despite rigid National Socialist control, experience an admitted decline, the worst since Hitler came to power. Undisclosed losses are believed tremendous.

Monopoly: U. S. Justice Department files civil suit against motion picture firms under anti-trust laws.

Olympics: Finland accepts games for 1940, after cancellation by Japan.

Baltic and Scandinavian Nations Scan New International Situation: Page 1.

Russian Communism Develops Millionaires: Page 1.

Hamilton Scents Third Term

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman, charged yesterday that the Roosevelt Administration was increasing relief rolls and failing to stimulate private industry in an effort to obtain a third term for the President with relief clients' votes.

At the same time, the Republican leader expressed conviction that the American people would repudiate "this shameless conduct" at the polls this fall and in 1940.

"Indeed, it is very doubtful whether even those on the Federal relief rolls would vote for Mr. Roosevelt again," Mr. Hamilton added in a statement to the press.

"What these people want are self-respecting jobs in private industry. They are growing tired of being made wards of the Roosevelt Administration. They know there is neither a comfortable livelihood nor any future whatever in a job on relief. Yet that is the only thing which the New Deal today offers the country."

Mr. Hamilton's statement was occasioned by the declaration of Harry L. Hopkins, the WPA Administrator, that he believed 90 per cent of the 3,000,000 persons on work relief rolls favored the Roosevelt Administration.

The G. O. P. chairman said that Mr. Hopkins' remark, made at a press conference yesterday, "looks like the launching of the Roosevelt third-term movement by the man who might be termed the largest employer in the Nation."

"In view of this development," Mr. Hamilton continued, "reasons become clearer for the constant increase of the federal relief rolls—now reaching a new high record—and the failure of the Roosevelt Administration to take steps to stimulate private industry. Obviously, the Roosevelt Administration is seeking to perpetuate itself in power through the use of relief funds, because as the President said in 1936, 'Every message in a pay envelope, even if it is the truth, is a command to vote according to the will of the employer.'

"Mr. Hopkins, the employer of those on relief, throws out the suggestion that it is his will that they vote for Mr. Roosevelt. When? Why, in 1940, of course.

"None need be surprised at the brazenness of Mr. Hopkins. In view of the refusal of the Democratic leadership to permit punishment for those playing politics with relief and in view of Mr. Hopkins' intervention in the Iowa primary election and what has happened in Kentucky and other states, it is to be expected that the New Deal will seek to keep Mr. Roosevelt in the White House by the use of relief funds."

Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, chairman of the Senate Campaign Funds Committee, commented that the committee would study Mr. Hopkins' remark. Recently, the Senate investigators criticized as "unfortunate" a speech in which Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, advised relief workers to keep their friends in power.

Seals Split on Direction But Agree to Take a Trek

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Two seals, landlubbers at heart, scaled a three-foot fence at Liberty Park here and went a-roamin'.

One went east more than a mile, along a well-traveled street. And the other went west for four hours. Startled townspeople called park watchmen. As a result the park fence is now six feet high.

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Tenants and Owners See Hope In Co-operative Farm Leases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Can a simple thing like an agreement between landlord and tenant putting co-operation above hard bargaining, solve the South's perplexing farm tenant problem?

That's the question which has concerned landlords who have seen land and buildings destroyed; business men who have seen profits disappear in the backwash of reduced purchasing power; and sociologists who have seen morals and human standards degraded under a system of aggrandizement where everything was suspicion.

Now, in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. R. M. White, an ordinary young farm couple, may rest the answer to those questions.

An Incentive to Work

The Whites, who are the parents of a two-year-old daughter, have eleventh grade educations. Their parents are farmers. They have lived on rented farms consistently since their marriage and have been getting lower and lower financially because of drought and frequent moving. They're typical southern American tenant farmers.

The young couple now is living on a farm owned by the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company, and leased to the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce in one of the country's most interesting experiments in human nature and agriculture.

The farm six months ago was a typical rundown 90 acres. Fences were sagging. Posts were down. The outbuildings needed repairs and painting. The fields are rolling with the top soil gone off tops of the slopes. One hill is sand and it had blown until it looked like a desert and covered a fence until only about eight inches of five-foot post were visible.

Everything is typical but the lease. Instead of one year it calls for five. It calls for the usual crop rent, a fifth of the truck, a fourth of the cotton, and a third of the feed to go to the landlord as rent. However, it also says that if White plants 10 acres of legume soil building crops and plows them under, if he clears some of the timber so that it can be used for pasture, he get his rent money back.

Hits at Two Evils

Thus, the contract attempts to uproot the two most common evils of tenantry, frequent moving with consequent lack of care of premises for future years; and, rebuilding of a property which already is so nearly destroyed it cannot pay both a tenant and a landlord, until it will once more support a family and pay interest on the investment.

Mr. White has only the help available to any worthwhile tenant. The Farm Security Administration advance $540 for purchase of a horse to complete his team; to buy a heifer who will be a milk cow this autumn; to buy a few hens, and support a family until a crop can be made.

With that loan, of course, came the help of Federal experts to outline a farming program which would be profitable and fit the soil and ability of the farmer. It is in addition to that already available through the county agent.

While results from a single experiment cannot be conclusive, they already have been so remarkable that other landlords are considering following its lead. Mr. White, knowing he will have the use of them for five years, has rebuilt, straightened, and strengthened the fences.

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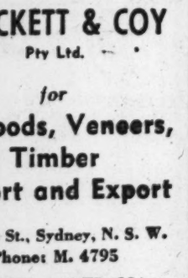
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Opposition Cited To U. S. Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Opposition to a proposed Federal-sponsored low-cost housing project in San Jose was expressed by the San Jose Apartment House Association at a recent meeting of civic, labor, and business leaders.

George Baggott, Secretary of the organization, said that houses built to Government standards, replacing condemned shacks, would be of sufficiently high quality and low rent to attract tenants from good houses, and would not serve their purpose of furnishing cheap housing to families on relief. He characterized the whole so-called slum clearance movement as Government-subsidized competition with existing rentable property.

Herbert Jones, former California State Senator, explained that low-rental houses could only be built to replace others condemned as unfit according to the housing law here.

V. A. Wilcox, Executive Secretary of the Apartment House Association, declared that in most cases the cause of slums is not the buildings, but the people who live in them, and that better housing would soon deteriorate if occupied by the present "slum" dwellers in San Jose.

Labor leaders, however, declare that low-rental projects are badly needed in San Jose and that present conditions constitute a menace to the health and sanitation of certain sections of the community. A city-wide survey of housing conditions with the aid of the WPA will soon be made.

Texans Study Mexico Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—The arrival here of the architecture class from the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station brings yet another group of specialized students to Mexico for the summer. Others who are planning stays in Mexico include students of landscape gardening, botanists, biologists, geologists, and students of economics and sociology.

The young architects from Texas, traveling by automobile, will spend three days studying Monterrey's public buildings and homes before going on to Mexico City for extended study of the mixed styles there. They will also devote time to a study of pre-conquest monuments and buildings.

Mexican Cycling Club Movement Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

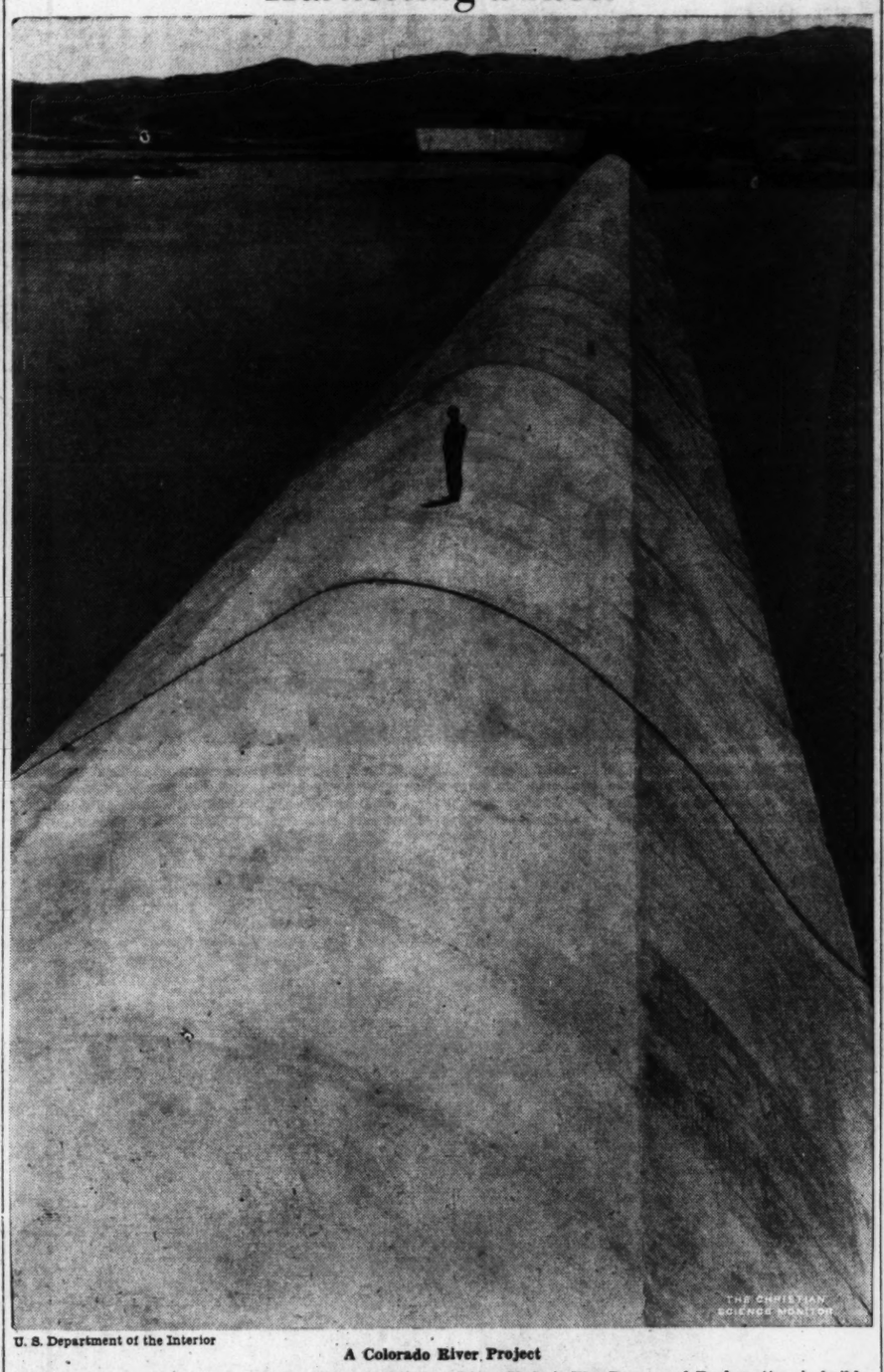
MONTERREY, Mexico—The Cycling Club of Monterrey, which has in its four years of existence provided much pleasurable exercise and sport at low cost for young boys and men of the city, has decided to do some missionary work, namely, organizing of branch clubs in other cities and towns in the State. The first new club to be organized will be one at Linares, a town south of Monterrey on the Pan-American highway.

The local Cycling Club has been carrying out week-end excursion-picnics, and has discovered many charming spots. A special week's program of events is being planned for the fall, to be held under the auspices of the club at the Alameda Park here.

$20,000,000 Cod Catch

The product of the Newfoundland cod fisheries is valued at around $20,000,000 annually.

Harnessing a River



U. S. Department of the Interior

A Colorado River Project

This is the overflow weir, the center spillway portion of the Imperial Dam. It is 1,198 feet long and 45 feet high, and will lift the normal surface of the Colorado River 23 feet. The Bureau of Reclamation is building this diversion dam on the Colorado River 300 miles below the Boulder Dam.

America Turns Recreational

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The public used to sit on the side lines and watch the professionals play—now they want to do the playing themselves.

This, in substance, was the finding of Dr. J. E. Steiner, of the department of sociology at the University of Washington, as the result of his study of the recreational habits of the Country.

The United States has survived a peaceful revolution, he finds, merely involving the recreational habits of the Nation.

"Nothing is more striking than the changes in methods of spending leisure time as one generation succeeds another," the sociologist says. Prior to the beginning of the twentieth century, professionals played the games while the general public received its thrill from watching from the side lines, he explained, adding that for many years after the turn of the 1900's, participation in athletic games by other than professionals was largely limited to those who could afford to belong to private athletic or country clubs.

About 1920 the "revolution" really got under way, Dr. Steiner asserts. It was closely connected with the rapid advancement or urbanized, industrialized America, he says.

"As cities became crowded and more numerous, people began to turn with new appreciation to the joys of outdoor life," Dr. Steiner states. "The high tension under which urban people live and work stimulated a growing demand for a large variety of thrilling pleasures. The shortening of the work day brought additional hours of leisure for enjoyment of recreation. Play for the first time took its place alongside of work and was recognized as one of the major interests of life."

This turn toward play helped to build an industry which valued in wholesale trade in 1929 about $485,400,000. Although in 1933 there was a 44 per cent decrease in trade value, Dr. Steiner said the number of persons participating in recreational activities increased all during the depression. The decline in production and sale of sporting goods merely indicated, he added, "great economies on the part of the players in the purchase and use of equipment." Price variation from year to year was another contributing factor, he added.

Forest Group Aids Erring Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — C. C. Keene, Superintendent of the Kernville Juvenile Forestry Camp, has been placed in charge of rehabilitation of 43 boys from Contra Costa, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Tulare, and Kern Counties. Kings County has entered into a similar contract for juvenile delinquents but at present there are no boys from Kings County in the camp.

Mr. Keene says that the recent release of seven boys from the organization brings the total to 27 boys who have been honorably discharged during the last eight months. Without any exceptions the boys have all taken useful places in society.

The Superintendent is assisted in his work by Jack Miller of Bakersfield, Recreational Director, and by C. E. Smale, a graduate of the University of California, Educational Director. Further official supervision is given by the Juvenile Courts and by Kern County Probation Officer, Claude Johnson.

The Bakersfield Californian correspondent from Kernville describes the work of the boys as follows:

"The boys are employed in connection with civic improvements throughout the area. They erected their own camp buildings, improved the Kernville water system, and established cement reservoirs for use of the state forestry fire truck in case of fire, built an addition to the Kernville Community Church, renovated the Kernville trout rearing ponds, cleaned the grounds of the Kernville Church of Christ, Scientist, and placed the cemeteries of the community in order for Memorial Day services."

"The boys now are working for the County, placing Greenhorn Mountain Park in shape for summer use. In addition, they aid Lowell Bowhay, in charge of the Kernville State Forestry fire station, in the suppression of fires throughout the district."

Two Alligator Areas

The only two areas in the world where alligators (as distinguished from crocodiles) are found today are in the Lower Yangtze in China (Alligator sinensis) and Mississippi and Florida where the larger Mississippi alligator (Mississippiensis) occurs.

Killing Civilians Stirs Up Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina

A political boycott which may have considerable economic effects was decided upon here when the Executive Committee of the General Labor Confederation resolved upon a national boycott of German and Japanese goods in protest, among other things, against the "murder of noncombatants" in countries whose inhabitants "only wish to live in peace."

The resolution was the sequel to a special committee's report on the proposed boycott and couched in strong language. There was special reference to the sufferings of the Spanish people, with whom sympathy is expressed. All affiliated labor unions, the working classes, and the general public were called upon to "abstain from consuming or assisting the consumption of manufactured products of German or Japanese origin."

Mayflower Opens Era of Conquest Of the Atlantic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Ships have made neighbors of the nations. The world's most romantic ocean, and one which has played a major part in the progressive development of civilization, is the Atlantic.

During the past 300 years the progress of shipbuilding and navigation has shrunk the Atlantic from a vast, uncharted ocean to a mere water street between the Old and New Worlds. Taking a sailing ship of the Sixteenth Century approximately 120 days to sail the 3000 miles of sea separating Europe and America, the same voyage nowadays is completed in five days by super liners.

While ships have linked the Old and New Worlds, and their names are legion, the one ship whose name will be revered as playing a foundation part in linking the Old and New Worlds is the Mayflower. This little sailing ship of only 180 tons, square rigged, three masted, double decked, with the upper structure of the poop deck rising high above the stern, and broad in beam, has played a greater part in civilization's history than almost any other vessel.

Not only did it make the first real link between the two great English speaking peoples, the future United States of America and England, but the example of its adventure was followed by a multitude of boats of other countries on the Continent of Europe. Crossing the Atlantic in the great liners of today, one can scarcely realize what a hazardous voyage was the little Mayflower's when it set out for America from Southampton on August 15, 1620.

It was from Southampton's West Quay that the Mayflower in company with the Speedwell, a much smaller vessel, sailed with the Pilgrims on the first stage of their journey. A memorial to this episode in Anglo-American neighborhood, in the shape of a Greek Ionic cupola capped by a copper model of the Mayflower serving as a weather vane, was erected on the West Quay on approximately the exact site from which the ships sailed, and unveiled on August 15, 1913.

Actual regular service was established in 1840 when the pioneer Cunarder Britannia initiated a regular ferry service between Liverpool and New York.

In the early nineties came the big liners and the entry into the Atlantic service of France, Italy and Germany.

Situation 'Improved'

WASHINGTON, July 22 (AP)—Chairman Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said yesterday an "unlimited" alliance between Great Britain and France "will cause any other European to refrain from any rash act."

The Senator said the visit of the King and Queen of England to France was an indication of a "broadening and strengthening" of the alliance between the two Governments. This, he said, made the European situation look "better this morning."

Gen. Grant's Visit to Tokyo Greatly Impressed Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — A detailed record of General Grant's visit to Japan, in the course of his world tour in 1879, has just been set forth by Takeo Yamagata, Chief of the Foreign Section of the Board of Ceremonies of the Imperial Household Ministry, who enjoyed access to all the documents and protocols relating to this event. The visit of the former President produced a profound impression in Japan at the time and the Emperor Meiji consulted him freely on international and internal problems. General Grant's visit occurred when Japan was still feeling its way toward modernization, only 11 years after a decisive break had been made with the old policy of self-isolation.

Arrangements for the details of the visit occupied a good deal of the attention of Court functionaries and Foreign Office officials. It was decided that General Grant should receive royal honors in such matters as salutes and receptions. A graphic suggestion of Japan's immense material progress since that time is conveyed by the fact that a plan to offer General Grant accommodations on a Japanese warship, the Kongo, was weighed and discarded on the ground that it would be impossible to provide suitable extra quarters for a party of six persons, including General and Mrs. Grant and four of their companions.

Went to Yokohama

So General Grant, who first touched Japanese soil at the port of Nagasaki, in Kyushu, continued his voyage to Yokohama on the American battleship Richmond, which was placed at his disposal. Arriving in Tokyo on July 3, he was assigned the Hama Detached Palace as his residence. On the following day General and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by the American Minister to Japan at that time, John A. Bingham, and by the Commander of the Richmond, were received by the Emperor Meiji and the Empress. Minute directions were drawn up for the progress of the guests to the Imperial Palace; they read in part as follows:

"All officials in attendance shall wear dress uniforms or suits; reception officials and an interpreter shall accompany General and Mrs. Grant on the carriage; a cavalry squal of the Imperial Guard shall protect the carriage in front and behind. Two mounted policemen shall precede the carriage while policemen shall guard the streets."

At the Emperor's invitation General Grant was guest of honor at a review of the Japanese Army and rode to the parade ground side by side with the Emperor in the Imperial carriage. After a round of entertainments and visits in Tokyo, General and Mrs. Grant traveled in Japan, visiting two regions which are now also most popular for foreign visitors, Nikko, with its many famous shrines and temples, and Miyanishita, nearer Tokyo, with its picturesque mountain scenery.

Grant's Impressions

General Grant paid a farewell visit to the Emperor on Aug. 30. After expressing appreciation for the hospitality and kindness with which he had been treated, he gave the following outline of his impressions of Japan and his hopes for its future:

"In the course of our world tour we have never seen such an instance of happy equilibrium between the rich and the poor, for the rich are not inordinately so, nor the poor utterly destitute. I depart with a profound hope for the advance of your national fortune. The land is fertile, half of it still untilled. There are still many undeveloped mines and many good harbors waiting to be used. Your coastline is infinitely extensive and your seas abound in fish. Moreover, Your Majesty's subjects are intelligent and diligent, with no discontent in their hearts. They are good citizens, thrifty and provident. With these qualities, enjoyed by your nation, there is nothing wanting to make it grow strong and prosperous. The Government needs only to adopt wise measures, to maintain order at home and to keep other powers from interfering in its affairs. I earnestly hope that Japan will grow really strong and prosperous and as free from foreign tutelage as any Occidental power, managing its own affairs well and commanding the respect of all civilized nations. I believe that this is what the people of the United States look forward to most."

General Grant's visit has left a tangible memorial in the shape of two trees, a cedar and a magnolia, which were planted by the General and Mrs. Grant in Ueno Park. The Japanese still recall, as an instance of his courtesy and consideration, that he declined to avail himself of an invitation to walk across the red lacquer bridge at Nikko, which may only be traversed by the Emperor or his special envoy. General Grant walked halfway across the bridge, as an acknowledgment of the invitation, and then turned back.

How to Make Hills Stay Put Is What U. S. Wants to Know

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mountains that pick themselves up and move overnight, valleys that widen and deepen with sudden swiftness, and typical landslides which cost the United States several million dollars annually, are the subject of a study now being published by the Columbia University Press.

Geological researchers seem reluctant to give full weight to the imperceptibly slow creeping movements of soil and rock, but according to C. F. Sharpe of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service, author of the study, these slow movements are the forerunners of events that suddenly increase to mammoth proportions.

Last summer, for instance, Idaho farmers watched their rich fields literally drop from under them to form visibly "sinking valleys." Muffled rumblings and billowing dust clouds accompanied the phenomenon. Experts of the Geological Survey reported with the district engineer at Boise, that the sinking would probably continue at a slower pace for the next 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 years.

Last week, San Joe, California woke up to find Almaden Mountain had picked itself up and moved 75 feet lown a deep ravine. Full grown oaks, and other shrubbery moved with the hillside and still stand erect.

The south wall of the Gros Ventre Valley in Wyoming is still moving piecemeal down the dip to the valley bottom, in places with the speed of a tremendous rockslide and elsewhere as a slow earthflow.

Hundreds of miles of broad glacial terraces in the St. Lawrence Valley are likewise slipping and flowing from time to time, affecting scores of farms and dissecting terraces along tributaries on the north side of the river.

In addition, Mr. Sharpe cites slides measured in cubic miles rather than yards, from the Alps, India and Persia. There landslide lakes have formed and after a temporary existence have broken through their dams, deluging the country below. Reports on the geology of India and records of the Alps are full of such happenings, he says.

Landslides cost West Virginia and Ohio $1,000,000 annually, in extra construction work and in maintenance of roads. A similar expense is borne by railroads and by power, telegraph, telephone, gas and water supply companies.

"The difficulties and delays caused by slides at the Panama Canal are well known," he continues, "and the additional excavation they necessitated increased the cost of the canal by an appalling figure. Only a few years ago, landslides forced suspension of construction on a high concrete dam in California after some $2,000,000 had already been spent."

Mr. Sharpe's report is a result of an intensive program for the application and teaching of soil-conservation measures inaugurated by the Government. His work considers as well the effects of gullying upon valuable lands, sheetwash and wind erosion upon topsoil, and mass-movements in both linear and sheet erosion.

"Mudflows characteristic of semi-arid and arid regions are destructive of land at both source and terminus," he adds. They result in many cases from overgrazing and hence challenge proper conservation technique.

"Whatever can be done to save the soil on slipping hillsides is still a problem," he concludes. "It is obvious that water conservation by terracing would be the wrong approach, because if ground saturation is promoted the farm is likely to lose not only the topsoil, but much deeper masses as well." Additional research is advocated.

Swedes Aid Jerusalem School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Most of the evangelical schools in the Holy Land are maintained by English, German, or American churches. But Swedish churches also have made a great contribution toward the education and the evangelization of the natives of the land.

The Swedish Jerusalem Society was founded in 1900, and a kindergarten was opened near Damascus Gate in Jerusalem. In 1926 the Society acquired a piece of property in the new section of Jerusalem on which a schoolhouse was built in 1928.

At the present time the school is directed by Miss Signe Ekblad and there are nine teachers and about 240 boys and girls in the school. The language of instruction is Arabic. No Swedish is taught though English is part of the curriculum. The teachers as well as the pupils are nearly all Arabs from Christian (mostly Greek Orthodox) or Moslem homes. There have, however, been some Jewish children at the school coming from homes where Arabic was spoken.

The pupils range from three to 13 years. The school is supported by gifts, by membership fees in the Society, by collections in the churches of Sweden, and by tuition fees paid by certain classes.

U. S. Turns Down Offer For Ice Cave in Idaho

WASHINGTON (AP) — Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, received with marked coolness an offer to buy one of the Department's Idaho ice caves.

He notified a would-be purchaser that the Department will consider no applications at this time. The cave is one of the lava rock formations at Shoshone, Idaho, which preserve glacial ice and snow all year long.

Water Coaxed a Long Way

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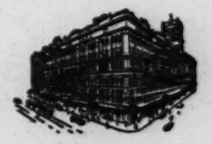
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Mrs. Willard B Dunham, Highland Park, Ill.

Mrs. Arthur E. Robertson, Glencoe, Ill.

If one's windows look out on a garden, or into a bit of woodland, or over a stretch of landscape, the curtains should be so planned that full pleasure may be had from these scenes. . . . At the left is the dining room of Mrs. Ben. F. Lewis, Highland Park, Ill. Here three groups of sash were made to seem as one, by massing the curtain material over the wall spaces separating the sections of glass. Still further unifying the setting, the deep valence extends from ceiling to window top. . . . The dining room of Mrs. Willard B. Dunham, Highland Park, seen in the above picture, looks out on a terraced garden with woodland beyond. It has draperies of heavy novelty cotton, suitably framing the choice colored glass objects set close to the sash. . . . If a window extends nearly to the floor, out-of-doors may seem almost a part of the interior, as in this view, in the living room of Mrs. Arthur E. Robertson, Glencoe, Ill. Here a single curtain rod extends across the entire space, allowing the peach and blue glazed chintz to cover the window at night, while showing a far scene in day time.

Marblehead's 'King' Hooper House

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

In the few months since the "King" Hooper House at Marblehead was purchased by the local Art Association last spring, the house committee has accomplished much in making it attractive. Now most of the rooms have a genial air of residence and comfort as they are supplied with loaned furnishings suitable for the time and wealth of Robert Hooper, who built the dwelling in 1745. Still, there is much to be done in renovating and minor restoration, although the structure and its foundations appear as sound as ever.

Marblehead has many steep, narrow and crooked streets, for the good harbor the first settlers found there was faced with many cliffs and some bits of sandy beach. Through the generations houses found foothold as best they could, the Hooper House being on the lower side of a narrow street that ran along a hillside, doubtless then ranking as a choice location. So the front of the house stands close to the sidewalk and the rear entrance to the cellar is by climbing a staircase from the small rear garden.

Although the rest of the place had been visited many times, not until last week have I seen this cellar, which has not been pictured and described as the fine rooms above have been. Here was an occasion for more intimate acquaintance than before with the Hooper menage, for it appeared that the largest of three fireplaces on this level might belong to the original kitchen. If so, no end of pleasant fancy might be stirred by its humble but important association with the affairs of the three floors above, as social life extended from usual living rooms to the ball room on the top floor

Other Cellar Fireplaces

A smaller fireplace on this level has just been opened, while a third is still enclosed by the bricks and mortar of a solid wall. What use was made originally of these several rooms is so far an unsolved puzzle, but only such an one as faces all striving to bring old-time houses back to their earliest appearances.

By the carefullest examination, and most cautious removal of construction that is known to be either recent or late, experienced restorers find evidence of age in saw marks on wood, in the shapes of nails, in the number of paint layers, in the manner of framing, and a multitude of other ways. Their work is similar to that of archeologists who date very closely the many strata of a mound in the Near East, as fragments of pottery, metal or carved stone are of certain significant varieties. To those expert in house restoration, each undertaking becomes a pleasure and a challenging responsibility, as they match their judgment and discernment against the losses and changes generations have brought to an old house.

Its Last 100 Years?

It is to be hoped that before long some history of this "King" Hooper House will be written, while people of long memories are with us to tell what they know. The last century's record may seem of little importance compared with early data, but it is part of the story of the building and will be valued highly generations hence. Some of the building's vicissitudes that have been casually mentioned to a visitor include recent use for sale of antiques, the ownership of a Mr. Spaulding and occupancy by the Y. M. C. A., the last mentioned already seeming hazy as to dates.

My impression is that Hooper's business collapsed in the 1780's, and that then he lost title to most of his real estate If that is true, there are over 100 years to account for in the experiences of this building since Hooper's day, if its story covers the whole time.

The Paneled Chambers

Noteworthy are deeply molded panelling and heavy cornices of the front chambers, where the ceiling is almost imperceptibly higher in the middle than at the sides as one faces the fireplaces. It appears that the builders schemed to gain, with the use of very flattened angles, the effect of the curved form that architects term "cove" ceiling, as such a continuous actual curve may have seemed too difficult for the occasion.

They chose to get a similar effect by having a level middle portion wide enough to include the mantel unit and then gave very slight slants to the sections on each side. These slants at right and left as one faces the fireplaces are not noticeable at all as one looks up at the ceiling, but are very noticeable in the inclination of the panels that make up the portions each side of the fireplaces.

The six windows in this breakfast room bay in the home of Mrs. Arthur E. Robertson, Glencoe, Ill., are provided with four straw-colored curtains. These conveniently control the bright sunlight coming from various quarters, numerous plants lending life and color to the setting

Curtains That Reveal Out-of-Doors

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

There's a rustic little cottage out on a wooday hillside with an abundance of trees, shrubs, and other woodland greenery on all four sides. Beyond the living room windows an old oak tree swishes and rustles its leaves. Bedroom windows look right into the hillside, where birds twitter and flit from branch to branch. Beyond the dining room at the back, a ravine digs down through a few rocks and winds off into the distance. On the fourth side several bird houses swing from huge branches and always are successful in getting tenants each spring.

But when the bride and groom moved into this rustic cottage they had little experience in curtaining windows, and they made the mistake of treating them just as they would have done in any city apartment. The young wife spent weeks which dragged into months sewing the hems of glass curtains. She measured and measured to make the curtains even, a difficult thing to do when windows in a cabin like this are not always exactly true.

When all of her labor was completed and the curtains hung, unfortunately they shut out all of the beautiful foliage, the lovely vistas, the interesting out-of-door's life. So a guest waking up in the south bedroom one morning would never know she was not in a city bungalow with neighbors' windows or ugly walls just outside the curtained windows.

Of course we learn often by our mistakes. How much better it would have been to have framed the windows in some way with floral patterned chintz, or simple strips of plain heavy cotton rep, or sent a few vines up the side of the windows! Anything to keep the glass free from fabrics, so that the lovely outdoor scenes could have been kept as a part of the home interior.

Windows in the home are like pictures when they overlook gardens, trees, or other outdoor beauty. The view beyond the glass forms the painting, or scenery, as it were, while the draperies, cornice, or valance make up the frame.

Even city apartments and bungalows along crowded city streets, usually have at least one window with a view which makes it possible to leave the glass bare and bring into the room some of the out-of-doors. Perhaps only a distant tree can be seen from the chairs in the living room. Yet, hollyhocks planted outside the window could grow to nod their heads as a fringe at the base of the window, or a window box planted with petunias or little pines could supplement the slim outdoor view.

Thinking of the window as a picture, is a good way to begin. Even then, the problem is by no means solved. To sit on the other side of the room and study out some interesting method of building an appropriate framework with draperies, or cornice, or grill work, or valance, plants or vines, is the next step.

From Chicago's North Shore

Some very successful windows which brought the whole wealth of outdoor beauty into the home were examined recently. They were out in Highland Park and Glencoe, along Chicago's north shore where homes have an abundance of woods and gardens—long vistas with spacious spreads of sky above and plenty of grassy green below.

Several examples of how to frame a lovely scene, how to overcome some of the handicaps in architectural lines, and how to make the most of what one has, were shown by Earl and Sarah Froberg, interior decorators in Highland Park. It was like having a personally conducted tour through homes where the window problems were all settled, and the spaciousness of the outdoors brought successfully into the home.

One dining room with three groups of windows formed a bay, and looked out over an expanse of garden the shape of a horseshoe, with trees and shrubs beyond. The furniture in the room was of Adam design, decorated in ivory and green, and the hand-blocked cretonne was in ivory and white with a Pompeian medallion design.

The beauty of the window treatment lay mainly in the fact that the three groups were all brought into one large unit. The two strips of wall between the center group and the two outer ones were covered with three lengths of cretonne so that the fabric covered the wall coming only to the edge of the glass.

Instead of doing the customary thing, and putting a cornice or valance directly at the top of the window, leaving a bare piece of wall between it and the ceiling, here the hidden cornice was lifted to the ceiling and a half-yard deep valance hung from it to cover the entire wall and make a top border all the way above the bay bringing the windows into one unit. Moreover, the valance was composed of a succession of Pompeian designs with pleats between.

The Center Picture

In another home the dining room looked out over a terraced garden with oak trees and woods beyond. The bay window of this Colonial house was framed with draperies of heavy novelty cotton in blue. A pleated strip of the same fabric ran all around the top in a valance. The Victorian wallpaper was continued in the ceiling of the bay, making an interesting alcove.

To add more color, accent, and interest, narrow shelves were built across the window ledges. This homemaker loves antique glass, and little knick-knacks rich in color. Now the window is a medley of spots of luscious hues—intense green in bottles brought from Williamsburg, amethyst in glass animals, blue in twin vases, and other colors sprinkled across the window shelves. Just outside hollyhocks are planted, which look above the base of the window and nod a friendly welcome.

In another home where antique glassware is a hobby, the windows overlooking the garden were topped not with a valance or cornice, but with a simple wire grill work at the edge of a narrow shelf. Along this a whole row of milk glass blue-and-white setting hens perched. Gay red glazed chintz with a huge blue rose pattern hung at the sides to complete the frame.

When the floor of the living room is on a level with the garden and a full length window from ceiling to floor is substituted for the older type, then truly the garden is brought into the home. Such a living room was seen on this trip, and which was very beautiful indeed. The end of the room swung into an oval bay with window reaching almost to the floor. Outside, tulips and shrubs were on a level with the chairs, and fruit trees blossomed in the distance.

Shown At the Right, Above

To frame this scene a very simple method was used. A white metal traverse rail extended around the top of the window. At the side, glazed chintz in peach and blue, the colors in the living room, were hung in abundant folds and could be drawn all the way across at night, making one large expanse of beautiful pattern. The draperies were lined and interlined and therefore hung in very graceful substantial folds.

A breakfast room, being less formal than others and a meeting place for the family "on the run," often gives a chance for a little more life and color in window treatment. One such still stands out in memory. There were six windows curved in an arc. Only the one at each end opened; the four in the center were stationary. A spacious yard with trees and neighbors' houses coud be seen in the distance. Straw-colored casement curtains were arranged to be pulled back and forth over the two end windows to shut out excessive sunshine. The narrow wood framework between the windows was hung with Mexican gourds, while interesting tropical plants and various vines in odd colorful containers lined the glass shelves.

In another dining room, each window had a framework of Chinese lattice work made of wood, painted white, and set in around the windows. Ivy plants at the base soon sent their vines up through the grill work. Bamboo curtains rolled down for privacy, still letting in some light. The wallpaper carried a very large green pattern.

There are many inexpensive and very effective ways of framing windows so that the wealth of greenery out-of-doors may become a part of the home.

Acquisitions At The Lee Mansion

Within an easy stone's throw of the Hooper House, stands the town's chief pride among old homes, the Lee Mansion, built in 1768 and owned by the Marblehead Historical Society since 1907. It is widely known as one of America's finest pre-Revolutionary dwellings, built in 1768 by merchant and Col. Jeremiah Lee. As he was associate of Hancock and Adams in activities for independence, this home was the center of the region's official and social life in those critical years.

All that story has been told and pictured in these columns before. It is mentioned now because of two important additions to articles exhibited here, acquisitions new to me. The two really consist of six items, a pair of Chippendale chairs and a set of four Heppelwhite. While they are superior examples of the two styles and worthy of notice as such, their association value allows them to deserve the abused term, priceless.

The Chippendale pair were presented by a descendent of Colonel Lee, and originally were part of the furniture of this mansion. The four were in the auction of the John Hancock possessions, sold at the Beacon Street house in 1795.

It is said that a Marblehead owner of a coastwise craft was in Boston as the auction day came around and curiosity drew him to the sale. Bidding was slow and there was so little interest in these four chairs that he bid a trifling sum as a starter. But no one followed him; the undesired chairs became his, were put aboard his boat and taken home. Through severe decline in family fortunes, unaccountably they were not sold but became town property about a century after the auction—and so to the Historical Society.

C. G. B.

Open for Season

Cohasset will open its Historical Society house next week, with its collections on view daily from three to five P. M., except Tuesdays and Fridays. The curator of the collection is Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, who is also in charge of Gore Place at Waltham. The house in Cohasset, it will be remembered, was the gift last year of William H. McGaw in memory of his wife.

Home Building in Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

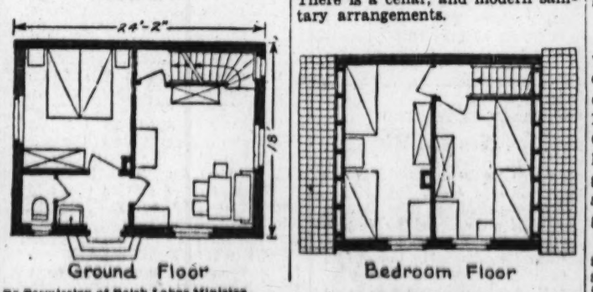
Berlin

In the Third Reich the provision of dwellings for workers has been made an essential feature of its social policy. The Labor Ministry took the matter in hand and designed a workman's house in accordance with what it considered to be fair requirements. In the course of four years 1,100,000 such houses have been erected and occupied, and although extraordinary demands are being made on the German economy in furtherance of the Four Year Plan, the Labor Minister still hopes to construct some 300,000 such houses annually.

While the Ministry aims at getting the worker out of the unhealthy slum dwellings and flats, it also hopes that the possession of a home will encourage the workers to feel that they are part and parcel of the enterprise that provides them with sustenance. The authorities also hope that by providing agricultural workers with suitable houses and with opportunities for growing vegetables and for keeping pigs or other edible small animals, it will put an end to the "flight from the land."

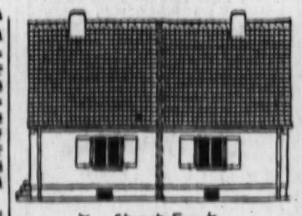
Owing to various well-known causes, the cost of building materials has risen considerably in Germany, but the Labor Ministry insists that the maximum cost of such a house for the town worker shall be RM.6700 ($2680). On the ground floor is a combined living room and kitchen with a floor surface of 17.6 square yards and a bedroom for parents with a floor surface of 14.4 square yards; on the upper floor are two bedrooms for children measuring 14 and 15.4 square yards, respectively. There is a cellar, and modern sanitary arrangements.

End view of four-room German workman's cottage. In four years 1,100,000 of these dwellings have been built



By Permission of Reich Labor Ministry

This four-room German workman's cottage measures 24 feet 2 inches by 18 feet on the ground floor, where there are a kitchen-living room and parents' bedroom; in the attic are two for children



Street Front

These four-room cottages are built in pairs, so attic rooms have windows on one side only

Only a cent more a day

Even at the new subscription rates, it costs only 5½ cents a day to have the periodicals shown above on the Quarterly Payment Plan—an increase of one cent a day over the former cost. Five dollars every three months sounds like a large amount, but when we look at it from the standpoint of five and a half cents a day, it seems very reasonable, when it brings us the Monitor, Journal, Sentinel and Quarterly with the convenience of just one bill for all of them. There is a folder available which gives complete information on this plan; ask for it at your local reading room, and learn its advantages to you.

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Doll, Boat, or Game Borrowed for the Asking

At Chicago Park Play Centers Where Children May Check Out Toys Like Library Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

If dolls could talk, the conversation in one of the toy lending libraries in Chicago would run something like this.

"Oooo—h, that last trip out was a lively one. Little Suzanne had never had a real doll before. Did she keep me moving! She changed my dresses all day long, teetered me on her lap, squeezed me so hard I couldn't breathe, and finally took me to bed with her at night."

"Oh—ho" piped up Janette. "I had an easy time, and something wonderful happened, too. When it was time for me to come back to the toy library, the little girl's mother just set me up on a chair in the kitchen and washed and ironed all of my clothes. All I need now is to have my lacquered body scrubbed."

Some 3,000 Playthings

Other toys—black-spotted goats on wheels, pandas, beautiful blocks, boats, trains, musical instruments, puzzles, games—were at the same time being washed and repaired for the next week's lending in Chicago city parks. More than a thousand of these toys are now being loaned every week from eight toy lending centers in park field houses. Almost 3,000 playthings are now in circulation as the idea of borrowing toys like books grows in the Chicago parks.

The children have cards like library cards and carry one toy home with them at a time protected in a big cloth bag made for the purpose with a pocket in the side for the card. Most of the toys return in very good condition, it is reported by Miss Alice Beyer, of the recreation division of the Chicago Park District.

Boys are keen about borrowing roller skates, bright painted stilts, construction boats which they can build into freighters, barges, or river steamers. They check out mechanical games, engines, airplanes, cars, and puzzles. Most girls prefer the housekeeping toys like furniture, stoves, cabinets, ironing boards, doll buggies, and cradles.

Playing On Cool Grass

Toy lending libraries have also grown into toy playing centers. At the centers the children do not take the toys home but out under the trees on the green grass in some secluded spot in the park and they play by the hour with an instructor supervising. More than 10,000 boys and girls attended these centers in one month this summer.

One bright sunny morning in July we found about 40 youngsters having a glorious time in one of these centers playing to their heart's content with fresh, clean, and to them "very grand" playthings. Under the shade of a big elm tree three little girls were playing house. They had brought out from the toy library in the field house a miniature gas stove, a kitchen cabinet, an ironing board and a table which were arranged in room fashion with little mats on the ground for rugs.

Katherine ironed and ironed a mat, though it really did not even need pressing, while Sarah Jane tidied up the kitchen cabinet and ran back and forth to the "grocery store" tended by a couple of boys under another tree. Some eight boys about 10 years old were lined up in teams and throwing rope rings over pins. Another boy was stalking around in his first attempt at walking on stilts.

But the biggest excitement hovered about a miniature stage set up on a table with a painted jungle background for a "boy-dramatization" of "Little Black Sambo." The voluntary audience of youngsters and a few grown-ups were sitting on bright colored painted stools. A freckle-faced 11-year-old boy was the stage manager, and story teller. He brought on the tiny palm tree, little Sambo, and one by one the tigers as he told the story. Opposite him another boy assisted with extra stage properties of the umbrella for the tiger's tail, and other items as the story progressed.

These miniature stages are very popular with the children. During the story-telling hour in the park they get the theme of the yarn, and then put on their own version of it. In one park the children have a Cinderella stage and a set of characters, an American Indian set, and a Mexican one.

WPA Workers Used for Project

The toy lending project in Chicago—an idea said to have begun with a similar project in Los Angeles—has grown very rapidly since it first started with one little toy lending library over a year ago. At first discarded toys were brought and repaired, then stores made donations. Now a production unit, repair and cleaning shop is in operation where 130 men and women from WPA spend their time sawing, hammering, sewing and otherwise making new toys. Some 20 of these are women stitching doll dresses, making little mattresses and pillows for doll beds, and sewing the lending bags for carrying the toys home.

In this production center new ideas are constantly being evolved for making toys more practical and durable. Out of prune boxes the carpenters make toy barns, doll wardrobes, wagon boxes, and kitchen cabinets. Old rubber tubes are used for making soft baseballs. A lacquered solution has been devised for painting the doll bodies to make them easily washable. Wigs with bangs made of carpet warp are tied on over ears and are removable for washing.

M. R. Z.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

Playing With a Toy Barn and Sho Out Under the Trees in Brands Park, Chicago. These Children Have Checked Out the Playthings With Their Toy Library Card From the Park Fieldhouse and Are Enjoying Them at the Playing Center.

Courtesy Chicago Park District

This Little Girl Is Checking Out a Doll, Which She Will Carry Home in a Bag That Has a Pocket Inside for Her Toy Library Card

Cultural Education Valuable But Needs Supplementing

Hints to Job-Hunters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Culture is an essential and desirable goal of all education. So are good citizenship, the worthy use of leisure time, capacity to appreciate, the good, the true, and the beautiful. There are other segments, however, in the circle of experience. One of these is vocational competence. We must be able to produce as well as to consume. We must be prepared to render some useful service the world wants done and will pay for. For this reason every individual must take stock of his occupational abilities, aptitudes and interests. In doing so he must remember that interest and ability are not always related. He will therefore need to analyze himself and his job problems. He will also need to explore the markets for his specialized training and experience.

Before me is a letter from a college senior seeking placement. The writing is so fine and the letter so long that few employers would read it. This young lady has had only general education. I am unable to find what she can do. She has had no specific vocational training for any trade, profession or other work. My advice to her will be that she add such training to the valuable cultural foundation she has built. Meanwhile, she, like thousands of other young college seniors, must find a temporary means of self-support. Fortunately, there is often a solution of the job problems of these young people.

One young graduate in journalism, unable to get a newspaper job, took temporary employment, studied shorthand and typing, secured work as a stenographer and was later transferred to a position as editor of the house-organ of her company. Another became the teacher of journalism in a junior high school. Still another secured work in a radio broadcasting station.

All education has its values, direct or indirect. One need not question the value of a general education in order to clear the way for specialized vocational preparation. Both are worth while. That education which has direct vocational values will help you to get employment. That which has indirect values may pay big dividends in satisfactions later in life when you are well established in some trade, business, or profession

Harry E. Stone,
Guidance and Placement Service,
West Virginia University

A Poetry Game to Play en Route

Can You Match a Verse to Each Passing Scene?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever played games with your children during automobile trips? We have. Sometimes we have counted white horses or windmills. Sometimes we have raced each other to see who could first build the alphabet from letters on signs along the way. We have listed the different states from which we have seen license plates. At other times we have played guessing games. All of these forms of play help to keep everyone interested and happy and may be educative as well. But we have found a new game now, at least it is new to us, and one that gives promise of being the best of all. It is a poetry game.

A friend suggested it to me. She said, "It is fun to see who can think of a poem that fits in with the scenery one is passing or with some object or animal one sees. There are many poems about trees, clouds, the wind, birds, almost everything along the way. And," she added, "this game is a fine way to nurture a love for poetry and is a help in committing poems to memory."

We tried the poetry game on our next trip. Not feeling sure that any member of our family would have a great many suitable poems on the tip of his tongue, I tucked in among the things I was packing a notebook, one that had been loaned to me by a mother. In it she had collected short poems that had been favorites with her children.

We started our game when we were passing a cornfield. It was the season of the year after the corn had been picked but many cornstalks still stood in the field. The scene did not seem particularly inspiring but nevertheless seven-year-old "Buddy" had a verse that fitted it.

"Praise God for yellow corn
With which his waiting world is fed."

lines from a Thanksgiving poem he had learned at school.

The sight of a cow brought the nursery rhyme,

"Hey, diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle
The cow jumped over the moon,"

and Stevenson's

"The friendly cow all red and white."

We crossed a bridge. Did anyone know a poem about a bridge? We could not think of one just then but in our notebook we found lines from Christina Rossetti,

"There are bridges on the rivers
As pretty as you please
But the bow that bridges heaven,
And overtops the trees,
And builds a bridge from sky to earth
Is prettier far than these."

Now Dad mentioned Robert Louis Stevenson's "From a Railway Carriage." To be sure we were in an automobile but still many lines of the poem were fitting.

Patches of snow lying here and there called for snow poems. A suggestion of rain led to the enjoyment of poems about rain. If our memories failed us, we looked through our collection. In a few instances we tried to compose a poem to fit the scene. The fact that we could not always think of the right poem really was no great disadvantage. It proved an added stimulus.

We crossed a brook. Who does not love poems about a brook? And when a little boy has learned at school a song beginning,

"Little brook, how you race,
How you scamper and chase,"

he likes to sing it in the car for Mother and Daddy.

How I wished I could remember all of Tennyson's "Song of the Brook"! I made a note that would remind me to look it up.

Lines from "Hiawatha" were enjoyed next. We had not realized that our little boy was ready for them. Altogether we spent a very happy hour.

The pleasure that we derived from our game did not end with this particular trip though. One of the best things about the poetry game is the way it keeps on bringing pleasure afterwards. A couple of days later, on a morning when everything looked dreary out-of-doors, I entered the living room to find "Buddy" looking thoughtfully out of the window. Smiling at me he said, "I was just thinking about that poem we had on our trip,

'It isn't raining rain to me
It's raining daffodils.' "

Every little while we find how some old familiar poem has taken on added meaning for us since our experience of associating it directly with nature. And how delighted we are with new poems.

Our next automobile trip will find us not only with more lines memorized but with richer appreciation of the beauties of both poetry and nature.

V. E. H.

His School Says No on 'Funnies'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
California

"After today," said the tenth grader regretfully, at the dinner table, "we can't read the 'funnies' in the school library newspapers."

"Why not?" asked one of his astonished and thankful parents.

"Because from now on all funnies out of all the newspapers are to be removed! Of course they don't have to cut any out of The New York Times and The Christian Science Monitor."

Both parents tried their best to be casual and calm, when they wanted to wave their napkins and call for three cheers for the principal and librarian. Then a sudden thought struck the tenth grader's mother:

"Surely you didn't put in any time on 'funnies' at school in addition to the time you—er—put on them at home?"

"Oh yes," said Seeley, cheerfully, rattling off a list of newspapers, "I always read the 'funnies' in those papers every day in my library hour.

The Parent

But I can't any more. And what's more, if any student brings 'funnies' to the school from now on, they have to serve detention!"

Plainly he didn't relish the idea. But oh, how gratefully his parents heard the good news! For "reading the funnies" had seemed an acute problem in the home for some years.

To deprive the boys of them seemed only to whet their appetite for them, and they only read them at the neighbors' (who thought it a queer notion anyhow that the poor youngsters couldn't read the funnies! What harm in them?). Once we tried insisting that they spend more time than they actually cared to on each issue. We tried—"everything." And the boys refused to see the point, no matter in what way we presented it.

"Heck, the other boys read them. What's the harm?"

And now, like a bolt out of the blue, there is someone else in their world objecting to the "funnies." The school!

(Mrs.) V. S. M.

"Gratefully I take this way of expressing the appreciation felt in this home for much-needed help in meeting the problem of 'the funnies,'" writes Mrs. V. S. M. in sending us this account. She hopes other parents will like to hear of this stand taken within the past few months by the school her son attends. We would like to know how the rest of you feel about this question of "the funnies." Apparently Mr. and Mrs. V. S. M. have long tried but failed to get their sons to stop reading the funny papers at home. If some of you have had better results, won't you tell us how you achieved them?—Editor of The Parent.

Camping at Home

Canada

Dear Parents:

I have enjoyed your letters so much and think it about time for me to do a little sharing.

While learning to swim at the local Y. W. C. A. I was amazed to see little children just past two learning to swim. It is astonishing how quickly they learn. The idea occurred to me that it would be a splendid idea in the home where the children do not go to camp for mother to send the older children who are able to go alone, to swim or play tennis while she would take the tiny tot for its swimming lesson. During that time she could have a delightful swim herself, or if she doesn't swim, just playing around in the shallow water is refreshing.

The long summer vacations are sometimes a problem when the children are at home. From my own experience with my son, I find that children enjoy a certain routine and a sense of order all the year round.

If the parents are to enjoy themselves with the children, all unnecessary housework must be dispensed with, I find. Putting away dust catchers and all curtains and drapes helps a lot. Children should have one well cooked hot meal a day, but that can be arranged by planning and cooking ahead. About two mornings a week for cooking, I discover, takes care of the meals for the week. Roasts, stews, vegetables, almost anything can be cooked ahead of time and reheated for the meal. We also cut down on housework by using paper plates, cups, and napkins, and an oilcloth tablecloth.

In other words, why not convert the home into a camp, for the summer? The children will love it and so will you. You will find time to do so many things that you never seem to have time for in the busy winter season. And at the end of the summer you will find that you have had a gloriously happy vacation at home.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

A Saturday Column

'Master of Arts' And the Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

To be able to write oneself—not that one ever does—a Master of Arts of a great English university is conducive to a mild degree of pleasure; but it must be confessed that the man who expects to get a good position merely on the strength of an academic degree is in for a series of shocks. The commercial value of a degree is not as small as some who do not possess one, often maintain; but it is not, in itself, very great. However, the qualities that enable one to obtain a good degree ought to be of use in earning an income. It is instructive to remember that in England nearly all the advocates who have made a phenomenal income at the Bar are University men.

Another important consideration has to be taken into account here, though it is probably of more consequence at Oxford and Cambridge than elsewhere. The undergraduate has unique opportunities for making valuable contacts with men who occupy high positions in business, in politics, and in the professions. Many doors are presented to him. He has, it is true, to push them open. But were he not at the university it is likely enough that he would never get even to the foot of the staircase. From the merely material point of view, this is beyond measure a most important aspect of a university education.

H. H.

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The Sons of Hendrick

THIS is not Como, fringed by mountains, famed in romance. Nor have poets sung beside it, as they have beside quiet Windermere. Nor is it even Walden Pond, for the shy philosophers whose blunt-bowed skiffs have drifted here have been scripturally inarticulate. Yet this small pond of ours fills its place in our Jaalam life, and without it we would be a far different town.

* * *

IF YOU KNOW New England, you must know something very like this small pond of ours. It lies near the village, so near that once, eons ago, its blue waters ruffled where now run the shaded streets of our flatland. Then at some time beyond knowledge a barrier gave way, this pond diminished, and tall grass rippled in the winds where once the shadowy fish swam. About our pond there are still vestiges of this in a shore line high above the present level, in long heaped furrows through the fringing woodlands, where the ice sheets of long-ago winters thrust the sand before them under the push of the west wind. And at some time, we know, this pond was lower; for old stone walls of great boulders run deep into its shallows, covered now by lily pads. But then, well over a century since, a low barrage was thrown across the marshland, with a spillway at Pond Brook. The slow water dropped through the Bass Pool; it turned wheels, dropped to the round of Old Forge Pond; froth-flecked, it circled lazily to join Jar Brook and fill the quiet of the Mill Pond. All that passed, but the pond remains. Two village streets run toward its quiet blue spread, dwindling to lanes as they near its tree-fringed borders. From the hill roads on either side, there are occasional glimpses of the pond. The whole effect is that of nearness and yet remoteness.

So near is it that five minutes' sauntering takes you from the Town House to this pool of quietude; yet so remote is it, so unspoiled, that it seems hours distant. Beyond the birches and willows opens this flat spread of water; there are the green hills, the greener pastures running to the shore. In Jaalam Town, under the Ridge, there was no wind. Here a breeze runs lightly over the silver mirror. Voices from the Point, from the three islands, come faintly over the water. You push off and, as the rowlocks settle to a steady rhythm, you are in another and an unvexed world, quiet and waiting at your doorstep.

* * *

WHAT WE LIKE best about our pond is its infinite variety. Do you remember those plates in old geographies that showed lakes and seas, islands and peninsulas, harbors, bays, and a volcano spouting grandly over all? We have all these—save the volcano. There are cliffs and rocky shores, marshlands and islands spreading green-trimmed sails, reefs, creeks, warm shallow bays, and long reaches of yellow sand whispering under the small waves, white with a lace fringe of foam. In Sandy, where the brown icehouse stands among the willows, there are cold springs; and off that is Tom's Rock, that miniature Ailsa Craig where the turtles sun themselves in the drowsy afternoons, where now and then a rare otter lies at length, to slip noiselessly down and vanish as you drift near. Day after day you may float here, now pushing up the small brooks that wander in through lowlands and bushy jungles, now skirting the small islands, now in the quiet coves. Always there is something new here. There is a time when all the bays are thick dusted with pollen, so that they are silvered like an old mirror. There is another, toward dusk, when the frog chorus wakes in the shallows, and the first thin mist rises, and all the far reaches are dim with mystery. And there is another when the whitecaps run and tumble, and the swift blue flaws skirl darkly. And another still when the warm clouds drift low and over all the reefs the fish dimple and leap. Never is this pond twice the same—now so quiet, so breathless, that voices from the far shores sound at your elbow, now tumbling and chuckling so that, tugging against the wind, you find yourself singing deep in your throat as you craftily seize each lull to fight your way to shelter.

Now and then, plodding home with oars over shoulder, we know how much the richer we are for having this pool of quietude at our doorsteps. No Jaalam boy, from the beginning, but has learned here as well as in quieter schoolrooms. From earliest Spring, when the ice crumbles and the blue first takes the sunlight, there is a slow crescendo of activity here. The older boats, hauled ashore in winter, are launched to swell their gaping seams; in barns all over town, others are caulked and repainted and hauled down again. Again chains trail from ringbolts set in boulders along the shore; now Frankie Mack runs out his pond gangways at the foot of Pond Lane and repaints his flat-bottomed skiffs; and there are canoes on trestles under the budding birches and dinghies rubbing sides off the pier—neat, lap-straked affairs and high-sided, home-made craft gathered in perfect democracy. Outboards and power boats come down on trailers; stutter off, settle to a steady drone. The first pond lilies open their eyes. Now on the blue sheet are the white triangles of sails; in the coves, where the driftwood lodges, turtles shine in the sun, lifting their heads as the bright canoes drift near. And as the turtles are awakened, in Spring, from their deep, unimaginable sleep, so are the old-timers of the pond.

* * *

I WONDER WHAT becomes of them, during the winter? For there are men in Jaalam whom you never see save here. They are, in the main, quiet and even silent men, with a certain slow steadiness about them—brown men in old clothes and hats of their own fancy. Beyond that they have little in common; they are laborers, wool-brokers, carpenters, salesmen, store-keepers. You nod to them as the leaning sails drift by, as they pull past your anchored skiff; you see them today, next week, again, and slowly you are aware that they too are of the fraternity. Then one day you drift together, gunwales rubbing, across the pond, swapping knowledge, sharing wisdom. There is the scent of sweet fern from the pastures, the marsh scent from the flooded, sun-steeped shallows, a fainter, more elusive scent of pond lilies on the slow wind. The waves chuckle as you talk and dip reflective oars.

And, as you remember these men, you see that they have, after all, a quality in common. They share a certain primitive simplicity, a boyish wonder surviving in manhood; under the overlay of the years, there persists in them a deep and abiding youthfulness. They like to come here, to sail and drift about, to watch the deeper blue of the pond ruffled by the flawing wind, to see how the birches are now green, now silver, as the wind turns their leaves. With some of us, it is true, this Jaalam is but a place in which we live. We were boys once, but now we have put aside childish things; this grown-up world is an affair of the so-called deeper things of life. But now and then I am not quite sure what things are childish. For the Jaalam that these men know, these quiet men of the pond, is another, a quite different town, and perhaps a better one. Sometimes it seems that theirs is the persistent, the permanent Jaalam, the Jaalam from which some of us have grown away and have almost forgotten. But these men remember it; in them survives a primitive and a simple Yankee pattern that many of us have lost. They are, in a sense, Colonials surviving in this more complicated modern world. Their roots go even deeper, beyond that. They are the sons of Hendrick.

* * *

THIS HENDRICK WAS our last Indian; he lived on wooded Hendrick's Point, hunted and fished, wove baskets from stuff gathered in the woods. And it is still told that, one day as he cut ash and willow basket stuff in a swale, the English owner of the land upbraided him. This was his; this land he had bought; these were his fields, his meadows. Within the bounds of his walls he permitted no trespass. Hendrick drew himself up; his arm swept in a gesture.

"You own fields," he said. "The woods, the pond belong to me."

That echo lingers. And in a sense these quiet, brown men are the sons of Hendrick, and this is their heritage. And Hendrick would know it all, today. For there are still the green islands with sails set to the wind, and Tom's Rock where the gleaming turrets of the turtles take the sun, the marshlands echoing with frogs as the mists rise, the sandy shallows where the herons wade in grave meditation. Still these quiet waters mirror the overhanging birches, the dark pines, the opalescent sunlit clouds of summer evenings. Not wholly childish, this. And, even if wholly childish, still good.

DANIEL CHASE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Alinari

PORTRAIT OF A GOLDSMITH: *A Painting by Ridolfo Ghirlanaajo*

THIS interesting painting, known as the "Portrait of a Goldsmith," hangs in the Pitti Gallery in Florence and is catalogued as the work of the painter Ridolfo Ghirlandajo (1483-1561), son of the great artist, Domenico Ghirlandajo. Connoisseurs are, however, divided on the subject, some attributing it to Granacci, or to Pranciabigio (basing this latter view partly on the landscape, so Florentine in character, in the right-hand upper part of the picture); others tending to hold it to be a work of Leonardo da Vinci, largely on the grounds of the right hand holding the jewel.

While experts and critics, in the words of Robert Browning, "hum and buzz," styling these great works, "Old Master This and Early the Other;" attributing, denying, giving to one, taking from another; the less initiated, those less preoccupied with historic data and precise nomenclature, may take delight in this beautiful portrait, undeniably the work of a great painter.

The calm, intelligent, brooding face framed in the *zazzera* of hair under the coronet-like cap; the ample robe and beautiful hands,—delicate craftsman's hands, such as for centuries have rendered Florentine goldsmiths and craftsmen famous—and the broad space of sky and open country beyond, all contribute to, are unified in, a noble and significant portrait, a fine and memorable work of art.

Frog Menagerie

PUTTING down my pen, I lay back and stretched my legs. Then I sat bolt upright and fairly goggled at my right knee. On it sat a green and orange frog surmounted by a pair of enormous pearl orbs and blowing pale-blue bubbles at me. We continued to stare fixedly at each other until I had almost regained my composure, when this startling intruder began creeping slowly forward, blowing sky-blue bubbles ever more vigorously.

I made a grab at the frog but, although my hand closed over it, all its four feet remained fully spread on my trouser leg. A slight jerk was required to release them and as soon as I showed our welcome guest to George, its long bony fingers fastened on his hand. Each finger was terminated by a circular pad, its surface crossed by innumerable tiny ridges which made the whole strongly adhesive. Further examination of this unusual tree frog (*Cheiromantis rufescens*) disclosed the fact that all its bones, as well as the lining of its stomach and mouth, were bright peacock-blue, as if stained with indelible ink. This colouring showed plainly through the thin white skin of its underside and accounted for the tint reflected in the bubbles that it was blowing in the lamplight.

We forthwith called for a receptacle in which to house our catch. No sooner had the echoes died away than a positive menagerie of other frogs of all sizes, shapes, and colours broke cover. Instead of the usual answering shout from the "forecastle" (the domains of our staff), a real, good African bawl disturbed the night. Feet were heard pattering outside and Faugi appeared with a bush lamp.

"Master, master, it is all frogs out here!"

And so it began. The rain had stopped and the whole earth seemed alive with frogs. Great painted fellows had come down from the trees, fat sluggish ones up from the ground, and droves of tiny hopping ones from goodness knows where. Everybody set to work catching as many as he could. Over ninety were collected, of an incredible number of different varieties.

Frogs were found everywhere in the forest. Some lived among the topmost foliage of the giant trees, never coming down to the earth. . . There were species that lived for ever below the ground and others that were aquatic. The greatest number, however, roamed about the floor of the forest, hiding among the dead leaves and appearing in swarms after rain.—From "Animal Treasure," by IVAN T. SANDERSON. (New York: Viking.)

Chimneys of Lacock

AGAINST the clear blue of an evening sky, the slender Tudor chimneys of Lacock Abbey take on a new beauty. From the windows that overlook the Base Court, they rise in delicate single columns, fluted and twisted, above the long line of the roofs, and the soft gray of the weathered stone stands out pure and austere against the horizon. Looking from the roof itself, standing behind the graceful pierced parapet which runs along the south wall, one looks down upon another long row of chimneys on the east, their solid bases sunk to the level of the Stone Gallery, their shafts crowned by the carved stone gryphons and lions which rise so nobly in the evening light.

It was in the time of bluff "King Hal," Henry the Eighth of England, that the chimneys of the great houses of England assumed their most elaborate and beautiful form. Whether in stone or in the lovely rosy brick of those days, they were twisted, counter-twisted, fluted or surrounded by spiral bands which must have taxed the skill of their craftsmen. To those who know only the lovely masses and soft coloring of brick Tudor work, the amazing capacity of stone to convey both warmth and delicacy comes as a delightful surprise. The builders worked, as was natural, in the material of their own district; and, in the great beds of easily worked oölite, running right through the counties of Somerset and Wiltshire and from Gloucestershire to the east, was stone that lent itself readily to treatment. The work is often both rich and delicate; time and weather have played their part in tinting the stone a lovely soft gray, enlivened by the partial incrustation of many-hued lichen.

Color there is and to spare, as the light plays on the chimney columns; and, since these builders of old were in the habit of grouping two or three fireplaces together, they carried up a great stack of stone or brick and placed their flues in single shafts upon it, thus combining solidity below with a beautiful lightness above. The Tudor chimneys have this perfection of note, which is the result of a planned order; and their sense of absolute rightness is inevitable, because it springs from the conception of a fundamental purpose.

E. C. D.

Mail Time

NOBODY in the village could have been
Brisker than Captain Stevens, holding sway
Over his booty when the mail came in.
Beaming behind his wicket every day
At five o'clock, the job of sorting done,
He'd hand our letters out with quite an air
Of seeming to have saved a special one
For every single person waiting there.

His guardianship was not alone concerned
With colored stamps and post cards. Such as he
Are full of older wisdom, having learned
Something more useful than geography—
How Athens, Cairo, Singapore and Rome
May all be closer than you'd guess to home!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Continuous Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE LEARN in Christian Science that God is ever-present, ever-active Mind; and by reason of the spiritual fact that man is the expression of God, we find that man is ever active because ever-present with God, Mind. No inactivity or fruitlessness can be found in Mind, and since man is the reflection of God, neither can any such condition be experienced by man. Man originates nothing. He is the reflection and eternal expression of the one Father-Mother, God, creative Mind, now and always, even from everlasting to everlasting. Mind is the source and maintainer of continuous, unvarying, restful action and activity, and man reflects this perfect state of harmonious usefulness throughout eternity.

That these spiritual facts are true and practical was proved in the experience of a student of this Science who applied to a Christian Science practitioner for help in averting what appeared to be impending unemployment. This individual had been given a customary two weeks' notice of dismissal, and for several days his attempts to find new work were futile. His efforts were not in any way enhanced by the anxiety aroused within his consciousness as he contemplated his position as the head of a family.

Through the help of the more experienced Scientist, the student was enabled more clearly to see that in God's universe there is no interrupted activity, but that all that He creates is forever and eternally active. He also realized that man's active existence in Mind is unimpeded and unbroken, regardless of what the material senses may testify to the contrary. He further saw that in his real being, as a son of God, Mind, he possessed the God-given ability and understanding necessary to prove these truths in his present experience.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy says (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history." Through consecrated contemplation of this passage, the student gained the further realization that in his true selfhood, as God's idea, His perfect child, he lived in eternal perfection and well-being now, and existed at the standpoint of untrammeled activity and at-one-ment with the Father. Through gratefully accepting the spiritual truth that the unbroken activity of scientific usefulness is an eternal fact, he became calm and quickly saw that he must trust God with his whole heart, in order that he might be shown the right way. Thus was his consciousness prepared for the entrance of the angel thought, the specific spiritual idea needed to sustain him, and very soon a position much better than the one he held, opened to him. No time elapsed between his activity in one position and its continuance in another. Thus the lie of interrupted activity was replaced by the truth that man, the expression of God, ever enjoys harmony, usefulness, and imperishable abundance.

There was also revealed to this student the fact that a false sense of personal responsibility is dispelled when one realizes that God is expressed in His glorious family of spiritual ideas, and that in reality there is no other family. As Paul truly says in his epistle to the Romans (12:4, 5), "For as we have many members in one body, and all members have not the same office: so we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." We may rest secure in this eternal fact, that God, our loving Father-Mother, tenderly supports His children in wholeness, harmony, compassion, and peace, and that each one of His children is ever expressing these divinely bestowed qualities.

Through the revelation of Christian Science we learn the great and comforting truth, that man's true employment is found in his uninterrupted unity with God. Thus witnessing to God, good, and understanding what constitutes work or employment, bear abundant fruit in human experience. Christian Science is truly practical, and through adherence to the spiritual facts of being, its students are in increasing measure proving these words of Mrs. Eddy to be demonstrably true (Science and Health p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Ununterbrochene Tätigkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN DER Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir, daß Gott das allgegenwärtige, immer tätige Gemüt ist; und aus der geistigen Tatsache, daß der Mensch der Ausdruck Gottes ist, schließen wir, daß der Mensch immer tätig ist, weil er immer mit Gott, dem Gemüt, gegenwärtig ist. Im Gemüt gibt es keine Untätigkeit oder Erfolglosigkeit, und da der Mensch die Widerspiegelung Gottes ist, kann er auch nicht in einen solchen Zustand geraten. Der Mensch ist kein Urheber oder Schöpfer. Er ist jetzt und immerdar, von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit, die Widerspiegelung und der ewige Ausdruck des einen Vater-Mutter-Gottes, des Schöpfer-Gemüts. Das Gemüt ist die Quelle und der Erhalter ununterbrochener, unveränderlicher, ruhevoller Handlung und Tätigkeit, und der Mensch spiegelt diesen vollkommenen Zustand harmonischer Nützlichkeit in alle Ewigkeit wider.

Daß diese geistigen Tatsachen wahr und anwendbar sind, hat ein Schüler dieser Wissenschaft bewiesen. Er bat einen christlich-wissenschaftlichen Ausüber, ihm scheinbar drohende Arbeitslosigkeit abwenden zu helfen. Es war ihm mit der üblichen 14tägigen Kündigungsfrist gekündigt worden, und mehrere Tage lang hatte er vergeblich versucht, neue Beschäftigung zu finden. Seine Bemühungen wurden keineswegs durch die Sorge begünstigt, die der Gedanke an seine Pflichten als Familienvater in ihm geweckt hatte.

Durch die Hilfe des erfahreneren Wissenschafters konnte der Schüler klarer sehen, daß es in Gottes Weltall keine unterbrochene Tätigkeit gibt, sondern daß alles, was Gott schafft, immer und ewig tätig ist. Er erkannte auch, daß des Menschen tätiges Dasein im Gemüt trotz des gegenteiligen Zeugnisses der materiellen Sinne ungehindert und ununterbrochen ist. Ferner sah er, daß er in seinem wirklichen Sein als Sohn Gottes, des Gemüts, die gottverliehene Fähigkeit und Intelligenz hatte, diese Wahrheiten in seiner gegenwärtigen Erfahrung zu beweisen.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 470, 471): „Die Beziehungen von Gott und Mensch, von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, sind in der Wissenschaft unzerstörbar; und die Wissenschaft kennt weder Abfall von der Harmonie noch Rückkehr zur Harmonie, sondern sie vertritt die Ansicht, daß die göttliche Ordnung oder das geistige Gesetz, demzufolge Gott und alles, was Er schafft, vollkommen und ewig ist, in seiner ewigen Geschichte unverändert geblieben ist". Durch andächtige Betrachtung dieser Stelle erlangte der Schüler die weitere Erkenntnis, daß er in seinem wahren Selbst, als Gottes Idee, als Gottes vollkommenes Kind, jetzt in ewiger Vollkommenheit und Wohlfahrt lebt, und daß sein Dasein auf ungehemmter Tätigkeit und Gemeinschaft mit dem Vater beruht. Durch dankbares Annehmen der geistigen Wahrheit, daß die ununterbrochene Tätigkeit wissenschaftlicher Nützlichkeit eine ewige Tatsache ist, wurde er ruhig und sah sofort, daß er sich von ganzem Herzen auf Gott verlassen mußte, damit ihm der rechte Weg gezeigt würde. So war sein Bewußtsein vorbereitet, den Engelgedanken, die besondere geistige Idee, die ihm als Stütze not tat, zu empfangen; und sehr bald erhielt er eine Stellung, die viel besser war als diejenige, die er aufgeben mußte. Ohne Unterbrechung konnte er seine Tätigkeit in der neuen Stellung fortsetzen. So wurde die Lüge von unterbrochener Tätigkeit durch die Wahrheit verdrängt, daß der Mensch, der Ausdruck Gottes, immer Harmonie, Nützlichkeit und unvergängliche Fülle genießt.

Diesem Schüler wurde auch die Tatsache enthüllt, daß ein falscher Sinn von persönlicher Verantwortung verschwindet, wenn man erkennt, daß Gott in Seiner herrlichen Familie geistiger Ideen zum Ausdruck kommt, und daß es in Wirklichkeit keine andere Familie gibt, was Paulus in seinem Briefe an die Römer so treffend in die Worte faßt (K. 12, 4. 5): „Denn gleicherweise wie wir in e i n e m Leibe viele Glieder haben, aber alle Glieder nicht einerlei Geschäft haben, also sind wir viele e i n Leib in Christo, aber untereinander ist einer des andern Glied". Wir können uns auf die ewige Tatsache verlassen, daß Gott, unser liebender Vater-Mutter, Seine Kinder zärtlich in Gesundheit, Harmonie, Erbarmen und Frieden erhält, und daß jedes Seiner Kinder diese göttlich verliehenen Eigenschaften immer ausdrückt.

Durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir die große und ermutigende Wahrheit, daß des Menschen wahre Beschäftigung in seiner ununterbrochenen Gemeinschaft mit Gott zu finden ist. In dieser Weise für Gott, das Gute, zeugen und auch verstehen, wirkt Arbeit oder Beschäftigung besteht, trägt in der menschlichen Erfahrung reichlich Frucht. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist wahrhaft praktisch, und durch Festhalten an den geistigen Tatsachen des Seins beweisen ihre Schüler in zunehmendem Maße, daß folgende Worte Mrs. Eddys beweisbar wahr sind (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 494): „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Dickens Writes From Rome

PROBABLY none of the eminent English novelists was so prolific a letter writer as Charles Dickens. Wide, of course, was his correspondence with the great literary and stage figures of his period. Perhaps to no one did he express the abounding joyousness of his nature as to his brilliant and responsive sister-in-law, Miss Georgina Hogarth. One that is dated Rome, February 4th, 1845, is typical of his messages to her. It runs:

My dearest Georgy,

This is a very short note, but time is still shorter. Come by the first boat by all means. If there be a good one a day or two before it, come by that. Don't delay on any account. I am very sorry you are not here. The carnival is a very remarkable sight. I have been regretting the having left you at home all the way here.

Kate says, will you take counsel with Charlotte about colour (I put in my word, as usual, for brightness), and have the darlings' bonnets made at once, by the same artist as before? Kate would have written, but is gone with Black to a day performance at the opera, to see Cerito dance. At two o'clock each day we sally forth in an open carriage, with a large sack of sugar-plums, and at least five hundred little nosegays to pelt people with. I should think we threw away, yesterday, a thousand of the latter. We had the carriage filled with flowers three or four times. I wish you could have seen me catch a swell brigand on the nose with a handful of very large confetti every time we met him. It was the best thing I have ever done. "The Chimes" are nothing to it.

Anxiously expecting you, I am ever, Dear Georgy,

Yours most affectionately,
C. D.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1938

"... To his birch canoe said, 'Onward!' and it stirred in all its fibres ..."
Three decades ago the Charles was a bustling place ... canoes ... big horned phonographs ... cushions ... picnics ... mosquito netting. Then came the automobile and Americans learned their national geography by personal inspection. But Bostonians are again learning of the mellow charms of the Charles, its coves, its trees, its freedom from traffic lines, honking horns and dust of the road. Today it is radios instead of phonographs, swing instead of ragtime, but the paddles are the same; likewise the coves and trees ... but don't forget the netting.

By a Staff Photographer; Marr, Boston; Nesmith

Charles Again Bears Canoes in Trek from Roads

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a distinct back-to-the-river movement going on in the suburban communities through which the lowly Charles River meanders in serpentine fashion before it puts on an imposing front by the Esplanade.

Down there, while neon signs send fiery ripples across it, classic music drifts from the orchestra shell in summertime. But in shady nooks far upstream, portable radios send their successive advertisements and music over the water—where once the bell-like horns of early phonographs disturbed the whippoorwills and resident frogs, or mandolins tinkled soothingly.

The Thames has its punts; Venice has its gondolas, and centuries ago the Severn used to have its coracles—but for years, to mention the Charles River was to conjure up visions of canoes crowding between tree-lined banks.

To go canoeing in the early part of the century on the Charles, was no mere matter of a couple of paddles, two or three pillows—and perhaps a bar of candy or two.

Canoe Comforts

To begin with, the canoes themselves had progressed a long way from the birchbark water conveyances of the Indians. Their frames were made of choice woods, delicately varnished. Their canvas covers were decorated elaborately—sometimes in gold leaf. There were little posts to carry Japanese lanterns. There were frames to support mosquito netting. There were parasols. And, of course, there were the phonographs and the mandolins.

Eating on the river became a fine art, too. As a matter of fact it usually took place ashore in some sylvan dell. Out from the canoe came Scotch plaid blankets to sit on, tablecloths to set off the spread of viands, and stoves to warm up anything that needed that treatment. The phonograph usually came ashore too.

The only difficulty was to find room to sit down on grassy banks or space to paddle in the River itself. Scores of flourishing canoe houses each launched hundreds of canoes on pleasant summer evenings. Old trolley lines, such as the one running through Needham to Charles River Village and South Natick on the way to Framingham, were loaded to capacity with canoeists. Sometimes a canoe would be taken out at the Heinlein Canoe Livery, which still functions by the abandoned trolley bridge at South Natick, and paddled down as far as a boat house at Charles River Village—where its riders took the trolley home, to make the return trip on another day.

It was all very casual and graceful—except for the crowds.

Racks Put to Use

Then came the automobile—with apparently endless possibilities of exploring deserted and shady roads instead of busy reaches of the River. More and more canoes began to spend most of their time on the racks as more and more cars took the highways for pleasure purposes.

Finally the canoes found their chief use when athletic boys sent them swiftly round the deserted bends in an hour or so of good exercise—occasionally unloading trim camping equipment for a night's fight against the mosquitos. The long-distance canoe race still continued, too, to draw athletes from all over New England on certain days of the year.

But pendulums have a way of swinging back again. Avoiding crowds on the River the canoeists had taken to the roads. Now the roads have become more crowded than the River ever thought of being—so some say—and the discovery has been made that the River is enticingly empty and that canoes can be hired for a very little money.

The automobiles which drew the River's friends away from it are even being put to use now to take both them and their canoes back to it—at points at one time almost inaccessible. It is a familiar sight to see a well-polished canoe, crouched, upside down, on the roof of a car speeding out into Norfolk County on a pleasant Saturday afternoon.

Lean Times Thicken

Most of the large canoe houses at Spring Street, Norumbega, Riverside, and elsewhere report that after many lean years things began to look up a little last summer—though this year's poor week-end weather has had an opposite effect thus far. Heinlein's at South Natick, in particular, after an approach to complete inactivity, now finds that scores of people are finding their way by automobile to its comparatively secluded doors—once served by the abandoned trolley.

A feature of the Charles River boat houses was the fact that many of them built their own canoes in mysterious upstairs regions.

Arthur Monaghan of the permanently popular Waban Boat House, just off the Wellesley College grounds, still carries on this craft. Dozens of his canoes set off under a little arched bridge on any warm evening—under the eyes of his faithful hound Suzabelle, a well-known character in those parts.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

C. I. O. Fight Looms On Revocation Of Workers' Insurance

International Workers Order to Appeal Order of Insurance Commissioner—Say His Basis of Subversive Report by 'Isms' Commission Is Unfair and Illegal

New York Headquarters Denies That Order Is Communistic

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Revocation of the life insurance license of the International Workers Order by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, on the ground that the organization is conducting Communistic activities, was challenged today as "arbitrary" and "probably illegal" by Frank J. Manning, New England director of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O. Mr. Harrington, recent appointee of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who frequently has been criticized for alleged "red-baiting," issued his revocation order last night, basing his Communism charges on the report filed several weeks ago by the Special Legislative Commission appointed to investigate Communism, Naziism, Fascism and other so-called subversive organizations.

This basis was challenged by Mr. Manning, who said:

"The Commissioner is presumptuous in basing his action on the report of the 'isms' commission, whose methods were questionable."

Although not indicating whether he considered the International Workers Order Communistic or not, Mr. Manning said the "isms" commission on several occasions listed as Communists persons who actually were not Communists.

Mr. Harrington's action sets a Massachusetts precedent in establishing Communistic activities as the reason for license revocation. In explaining his order, Mr. Harrington stated:

Were Warned Long Ago

"When the organization was admitted to do business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the Commissioner of Insurance made it a condition precedent that Communistic activities should not be conducted by this organization either in Massachusetts or nationally, and that violation of this condition would be determined sufficient reason for revoking the corporation's license to do business in the Commonwealth."

The Commissioner said also that the "isms" commission report stated that the order "has been involved in activities of a definitely Communistic nature."

The legality of the provision regarding Communistic activity was immediately questioned by Mr. Manning, who added that he will immediately conduct a study of the legal questions involved.

On a hurried survey of the facts, however, Mr. Manning said he believed "the Order, if it wished, could give the Commission a good fight on the legality of that provision." The C. I. O. leader contended it was questionable whether an insurance license could be revoked because of Communistic political activity any more than because of Socialistic, Democratic or Republican activity.

Mr. Manning contended "the only issue is whether funds of the Order were being endangered because of the appropriation of sums for other purposes than those originally intended. Such uses would make the Commissioner's action mandatory."

Appeal from Order Expected

At the Order's New York headquarters, officials said they had not received official notice of the revocation but added the Commission's action probably would be appealed. The charge regarding Communistic activities was denied.

Herbert B. Ehrmann, Boston lawyer and a spokesman for the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee who recently attacked various recommendations of the "isms" commission, plans a thorough investigation of the case.

The revocation order of the Commissioner takes effect on July 25. The organization, whose national headquarters are located in New York, reported at the end of 1937 that it had 2,971 policyholders in Massachusetts with $1,114,100 insurance in force. These policyholders will now send their money to New York but no more certificates of insurance may be issued in Massachusetts.

The Commissioner's order also provided that the I. W. O. must immediately dissolve its branches or lodges in Massachusetts, of which the "isms" commission reported there were 88.

BULLETIN

The International Workers Order, whose license to sell insurance has been revoked by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, will appeal from the Commissioner's action and demand a hearing before him, Philip Gardner, acting executive director of the Order, announced today.

Bethlehem Gets Contract to Build Four Cargo Ships

A contract for construction of four cargo vessels at a cost of $2,559,000 each, for the American Export Lines, was awarded yesterday to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., of Quincy, Mass., by the United States Maritime Commission. The vessels will be for use in the lines' Mediterranean and Black Sea service and will make the turnabout in the Black Sea freight service in 61 days as compared to the 90 days for ships in the present run.

Each ship will be 475 feet long, with a displacement of 14,450 tons and a cruising radius of 15,000 miles. Top speed will be 16½ knots. They will be steam propelled and not only will equal but in many cases will surpass ships of any foreign flag on the same trade routes, the Commission said.

Subsidy Agreement

This is the first order for new ships to be owned by a private operator under the conditions of permanent subsidy agreements reached by the Maritime Commission and owners early this year. By this agreement, the American Export Lines, in this case agreed to construct 10 new ships in the next five years.

When the agreement was signed last January, it was pointed out that the American Export Lines' program for the building of 10 vessels—at a cost of approximately $20,000,000—was flexible enough for the company to build three passenger ships and seven cargo vessels.

Increase in Cost

Construction cost would be materially increased if the line decided to build new passenger and freight vessels to augment the liners Excalibur, Exochorda, Exeter, and Excambion in the New York-Mediterranean trade.

The cargo ships just ordered are of the C2 design, standardized by the Maritime Commission. They will have commodious crew quarters of modern design and equipment as well as the latest type of cargo-loading and unloading equipment.

Weather for Week End? You Guessed It—Rain!

In Boston Today

Heavy Downpour Due to Modify

Umbrellas, raincoats, and rubbers should be prominent in the wardrobe of the well-dressed weekender who is vacationing in any part of New England, according to the United States Weather Bureau in Boston today

Weather forecast for the week end might be considered as practically clear—as compared with that of the past week. Only occasional showers are said to be in order instead of the steady drizzle and torrential downpours of the past five days.

Boston's suburbanites who drained their cellars last night awoke this morning to find them full again, the Charles River at a high point of 42.20 feet, and garden and berry plots, which had just reaced a ripening stage, soaked into uselessness.

Several rivers throughout the New England hinterland rose, but

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Threat of Labor March Renewed

Threats of retaliation at the polls, or a labor march on the Statehouse, or both, were hurled at the Republican-controlled Legislature yesterday by John F. Gatelee, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, for its action in refusing to support the Governor's labor-sponsored $10,000,000 unemployment relief bond issue program.

Mr. Gatelee termed the Legislature's action a "direct insult to organized labor" and added that "labor will not forget this in November." The President warned that the Federation's lobbyists would be at the Statehouse Monday when the Legislature reconvenes to try and rescue the $10,000,000 bond bill.

Besides the bond issue proposal, the Governor's program called for a $5,500,000 diversion of highway fund money to the general fund to reduce the State tax. The pre-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Go-By Campers Stop At Blink of Light

By the Associated Press

Hillsboro, N. H., July 23

Erecting a red blinker light outside his camp ground to advertise overnight cabins was good business for Hollis Spalding. Strange motorists thought it was a stop light, halted and discovered Mr. Spalding's camps.

Result: new trade that previously had gone past the cabins.

Campaign for Road Safety; Courteous Drivers Rewarded

Certificates of courtesy—for that is what The Christian Science Monitor's daily awards amount to—are making more widespread commendable acts done by automobile operators on the road.

Each day two such acts are cited in the columns of this paper, and to the drivers of the cars whose numbers are given go two tickets to Loew's State or Orpheum Theaters, through the kindness of the management.

Winners of today's awards are the drivers of the cars owned by and bearing the registration numbers

26,168
Lampert's Taxi
94 Hemenway
Boston

and

A3,226
Rhodes Bros. Company
170 Massachusetts Avenue
Boston

Of the car with registration number 26,168 the observer's report says:

As the driver of the taxi with registration number 26,168 was at the point of turning the corner of Hemenway and Norway Streets, he suddenly stopped to let an elderly gentleman get across. Asked why he did this, as the gentleman was near enough to the curbstone to let the taxi safely pass, he replied he liked to give people a safe chance. Asked if he knew of the Monitor reward for safe driving, he said he had not heard of it, but thought it a fine thing to do.

The incident winning the other award also is related briefly:

St. Germain and Massachusetts Avenue is a crossing intersection without traffic lights. Two cars went through on Massachusetts Avenue, but the truck driver with license number A3,226 waited until all pedestrians had crossed the street, although he had the right of way.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Coolidge Corner—
"Josette," starring Simone Simon and Don Ameche. 2:50, 6:55, 10. Also "The Crime of Dr. Hallett," featuring Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Dorothy Lamour, Ray Milland, Bob Burns and Martha Raye in "Tropic Holiday." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Prison Farm," with Shirley Ross and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

Strand—
Shirley Temple in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Also "Mr. Moto's Gamble," featuring Peter Lorre.

State and Orpheum—
"Blockade," starring Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda. Orpheum: 10:20 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:15. Also "Reformatory," with Bobby Jordan and Jack Holt. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Song Birds of the North Woods," "How to Pitch Horseshoes," "Motor Maniacs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Who Killed Gail Preston?" with Don Terry. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stolen Heaven," featuring Gene Raymond. 3:40, 6:50, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont—
"Stage Door," starring Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Also Fredric March and Carole Lombard in "Nothing Sacred." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie in "Happy Landing." Also Robert Taylor in "There's Always Tomorrow."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Freddie Bartholomew and Warner Baxter in "Kidnapped." Also "Hold That Kiss," starring Mickey Rooney and Maureen O'Sullivan. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway." 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:30, 10. Also "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance," featuring Peter Lorre. 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 6:15, 8:45.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Show Boat," featuring Paul Robeson and Irene Dunne. Also "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers, and Robert Armstrong. Continuous from 11:30 a. m. Tomorrow: Cary Grant in "Last Outpost." Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers.

University—
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Crime School," starring Humphrey Bogart. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the "Dead End Kids." 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8. Also a 40-minute Disney Revue. 10:50 a. m., 12:55, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Gold Diggers in Paris," starring Hugh Herbert, Rudy Vallee and Melville Cooper. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford and Ann Dvorak. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:38, 8:35. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Boston—
"Battle of Broadway," with Victor McLaglen and Louise Hovick. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Uptown—
"The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton and Sig Rumann. 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Also "Josette," with Simone Simon. 2:25, 5, 7:35, 10:10.

Music

Sanders Theater—
"Carmen," presented by the State Chorus and Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra. A. Buckingham Simson, conductor. Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road. Acoustic Shell, 8:30 p. m.
Triumphal March from "Aida" Verdi
Larghetto from Symphony No. 2 Beethoven
Incidental Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Nocturne—Scherzo
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman" Wagner
Prelude to "Hansel and Gretel" Humperdinck
Suite, "L'Arlésienne" Bizet
Prelude—Adagietto—Carillon
Liebesfreud Kreisler
Procession of the Sardar Ippolitoff-Ivanoff

Wheeler Beckett, Guest Conductor

Monday

Harvard University—
Lecture on "Shakespeare and the Modern Theater," by Reginald Pole. Geology Lecture Hall. 4.

Major-League Baseball—Mercury Brings Sports Cartoon—International Challenge

Oscar Vitt's Management Recalled Speaker Regime

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Oscar Vitt is doing a great job with the Cleveland Indians. Stepping up from the International League, where he managed the sensational Yankee farm at Newark, "Ole Oss" is giving the Ohio metropolis its best baseball since the Tris Speaker regime. And you can find plenty of fellows around the American League circuit who insist Vitt will eventually hustle the 1938 Indians right into the World Series.

However, win or lose, the former third baseman is succeeding where several have failed. In recent years, Cleveland has been hard on managers. Steve O'Neill could not find the winning combination, Walter Johnson failed before him, Roger Peckinpaugh had fair success after Jack McAllister's one-year reign. But Cleveland was hungry for another era that could match that of Speaker.

Tribe Hustling

The Indians might have taken part in a World Series under O'Neill. They had the player strength. But with "cliques" in their ranks, they missed the mark. Vitt must have straightened out this alarming difficulty. More important, however, is the hustle—the old college try—Oscar has installed among his men. The Cleveland club of last season let down after a defeat or two. But not the current band of Indians. They come back fighting.

Vitt refuses to predict a pennant, although he admits he has a fine chance. He praises the pitching of Johnny Allen, Bob Feller, Mel Harder, and Rookie Johnny Humphries, and the hitting of Earl Averill and Hal Trosky, and is strong for young Ken Keltner, the freshman star from Milwaukee.

The Cleveland manager points out that the schedule is decidedly in favor of the Indians in the September drive. The Yankees must play away from home for 17 days in the home stretch. The champs are practically unbeatable in Yankee Stadium. But Vitt wonders if they can maintain a winning pace on the road.

Red Sox Ahead

It is interesting to note that in their campaign to dethrone the Yankees, the Indians are behind in their series with only one club—the Red Sox. The Tribe has taken 11 out of 14 from the A's, seven out of nine from the Browns, seven out of 11 from the Yanks, eight out of 15 from the Senators, seven out of 11 from the Tigers and four of the seven starts against the White Sox. But going into this Boston series, Vitt had a record of only four victories and five defeats.

Tomorrow the Red Sox and Indians play a double-header, and if you haven't reserved seats in your pocket, you had better get there early. Fenway Park should be completely sold out by game time.

After Cleveland leaves town, the Red Sox prepare to take their longest road trip of the season. On Tuesday they open in Chicago. From there they travel through St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia and Washington before returning to Fenway on Aug. 16.

The same day the Red Sox open in the West, the Bees come home to the Hive for a lengthy series. Cincinnati opens, and is followed by the Cardinals, Pirates, Cubs, Giants and Dodgers. Boston's National Leaguers hope this home stay will find the Bees making another thrust at the first division.

Allison Quits Longwood Play

Strenuous work on the part of the tennis committee plus a number of defaults in the men's doubles competition, brought the play down to the quarter-final round of singles in the Bowl division of play and the semifinal round of women's singles.

Wilmer L. Allison of Austin, seeded No. 1 in the tournament and winner of the event last year, played and won his second-round match against Henry Kulick of Salem, 6—4, 7—5, and then defaulted as he did not care to play his next match indoors. This left Bobby Riggs as the top seeded player in the tournament and he was due to meet Sydney B. B. Wood, Jr., of Beverly Hills, Calif., in the quarter-finals today. Riggs beat Archie Henderson of Chapel Hill, N. C., yesterday, 8—10, 6—2, 9—7; while Wood disposed of Paul Guibord of Melrose, former Dartmouth College tennis and hockey star, 6—2, 6—3.

Charles Hare, former British Davis Cup player and only foreign seeded player in the tournament, reached the quarter-final round by defeating Gardner Mulloy of Miami, 2—6, 6—1, 10—8.

Longwood Bowl Tournament

Second Round

Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, Texas, defeated Henry Kulick, Boston, 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round

Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif., defeated William Murphy, Chicago, 6—4, 6—4.
John Shostrum, Chicago, defeated Charles Shostrum, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.
Charles Hare, England, defeated Gardner Mulloy, Miami, 2—6, 6—1, 10—8.
Sydney B. B. Wood, Jr., Beverley Hills, Calif., defeated Paul Guibord, Melrose, 6—2, 6—3.
Third Round—Bobby Riggs, Chicago, defeated Archie Henderson, North Carolina, 8—10, 6—2, 9—7.
Charles Murphy, Chicago, won from Wilmer L. Allison, Austin, default.
Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., defeated Robert Harman, Oakland, Calif., 6—4, 6—3.
Hal Surface, New Orleans, defeated David Burt, Harvard, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Division

Third Round

Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Cissy Madden, Boston, 6—4, 6—4.
Mrs. Takuku Nakano, Japan, defeated Florence LeBoutillier, New York, 6—1, 7—5.
Louise Raymond, Northampton, defeated Emily Lincoln, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.
Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, defeated Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, defeated Bunny Harshaw, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Virginia Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, defeated Laura Morgan, Tucson, 6—2, 6—4.
Dorothy Workman, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Louise Raymond, Smith College, 6—0, 6—2.
Virginia Wolfenden, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Eunice Dean, San Antonio, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.
Helen Bernhard, New York, defeated Mrs. Takuko Nahano, Japan (F. I.), 6—4, 6—2.

Too Much Water Kept These Fellows Ashore

By a Staff Photographer

The Corinthian Yacht Club Junior Crew (Left to Right), George O'Day, Capt. Stephen Connolly and Harry K. Noyes, Now Leading in the North Shore Junior Yacht Races for the Curtis Cup Automatically Hold Their Lead for Three Weeks. The Seven Crews Entered Were Able to Sail Only Three Races in Five Days This Past Week, Thereby Forcing Postponement of the Series Until After Marblehead Race Week

England Scores 223 Runs

LEEDS, England, July 23 (Canadian Press)—Thirty thousand persons watched England put up a grim struggle for runs in the opening day's play of the fourth cricket test with Australia yesterday. Mastered by a clever battery of bowlers the Englishmen batted for five hours to score 223, the Antipodeans in 34 minutes batting making 32 for one wicket in reply.

Two figures famous in international cricket for many years were outstanding. William J. O'Reilly, giant New South Wales spin bowler, shouldered the burden of the attack to dismiss five players for 66 runs, while Walter Hammond, England's captain, batted aggressively at a critical time to compile 76.

The Sydney Grammar School teacher's leg breaks tied England's batsmen in knots most of the time. The score:

ENGLAND

First Inning

Edrich, b. O'Reilly	12
Barnett, c. Barnett; b. McCormick	30
Hardstaff, run out	4
W. R. Hammond, b. O'Reilly	76
Paynter, stpd. Barnett, b. Fleetwood-Smith	28
Compton, b. O'Reilly	14
Price, c. McCabe; b. O'Reilly	0
Verity, not out	25
Wright, c. Fingleton; b. Fleetwood-Smith	22
K. Farnes, c. Fingleton; b. Fleetwood-Smith	2
Bowes, b. O'Reilly	3
Extras	7
Total	223

Fall of wickets: 1—29, 2—34, 3—88, 4—142, 5—171, 6—171, 7—172, 8—213, 9—215, 10—223.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. J. McCormick	20	6	46	1
M. G. Waite	18	7	31	0
W. J. O'Reilly	34.1	17	66	5
L. Fleetwood-Smith	35	7	73	3
S. J. McCabe	1	1	0	0

AUSTRALIA

First Innings

J. H. Fingleton, not out	9
W. A. Brown, B. Wright	22
B. Barnett, not out	1
Extras	0
Total (one wicket)	32

Mr. Tryer Flies the Atlantic

By Pickaback Plane From London to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 20—And Talking Of . . . This Aviation Business. Let me refer you to a friend of Sports Page readers. Ernest Tryer. The first citizen of Cartooniana to fly the Atlantic. He has just arrived as a passenger aboard the "Mercury," top half of the Pickaback Plane on the first Transatlantic flight ever undertaken with a commercial payload.

"I've always wanted to be a record-holder. And now, am I a record-holder. Or am I?"

Thus the Tryer words, as he was seen off from the London Bureau in the neatest of neat packets.

To you, good reader, he says:

"At the dawn of a new shrinkage era in the world's wide-open spaces, I bring a glad hand from Europe to the United States. A greeting from sportsmen to sportsmen. Not the big-time sportsmen, mind you—they're an international bunch, anyway—but from the "man in the street" variety. In fact, the great worldwide family of Tryers."

Mr. Tryer insisted to his manager, John A. May, that he (Tryer) should be all dressed up in aviation-kit for his big adventure. He says that, after giving thought to the matter, he figures this Atlantic flying has something in it. And that, in fact, he is.

As our R. Maillard Stead says,

Drawn by John A. May

"An Ernest of Things to Come."

Wayne Sabin Only Seeded Star Left

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—It hasn't been easy sailing for any of the other seeded players in the Eastern clay-court tennis championships, but it looks like just that for Wayne Sabin from here in.

Sabin was the lone seeded star among the four semifinalists. The others had been left behind while the tourney dodged indoors and out between showers the last couple of days.

The Portland (Ore.) star, top-seeded in the tourney and the Nation's sixth ranking player, won his semifinal bracket yesterday by disposing of Don Leavens of Milwaukee, 6—2, 7—5, and William Lurie of Brooklyn, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

Today he meets Joe Fishbach of Brooklyn, National junior indoor champion, who eliminated the last of the other seeded players yesterday when he beat Robert Kamrath of Austin, Texas, No. 7, 6—4, 6—4.

In the other half of the draw the survivors are Gerard (Jeff) Podesta of Montclair, N. J., captain-elect of the Princeton tennis team, and John Nogrady of New York. Podesta won his semifinal bracket with a 6—1, 6—3 victory over Warren Christner of Topeka, Kan., a last-minute entry who previously hadn't lost a set in the tournament, while Nogrady turned back Lewis Wetherell of Los Angeles, National public parks champion, 6—3, 6—1.

N. H. Tennis

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July 23 (AP)—W. Merrill Hall, of Forest Hills, N. Y., and Anton Von Bernuth, of Whitestone, N. Y., yesterday won the doubles final in the White Mountain and New Hampshire State tennis tournament by defeating Dr. S. Ellsworth Davenport, of Forest Hills, and Fritz Kuser, of Intervale, 6—0, 6—0.

The victors advanced into the final round by defeating Ted Carter of Manchester, and Fayette O. White, Jr., of Holyoke, Mass., 6—3, 6—1, while King Smith, of Wolfeboro, and Harlan Logan, of New York, defaulted to the runners-up.

Mrs. W. Merrill Hall, of New York, gained the women's singles final by eliminating Shirlee White, of Winchester, Mass., 9—7, 6—2. Katherine Hubbell and Marion Cannon, both of Chocurua, will play the other semifinal today, when Donald Meiklejohn, of Hanover, and Robert H. Carter, of Miami, clash in the remaining men's semifinal. Davenport qualified for the final round by defeating Von Bernuth, 6—4, 6—4.

Zone Final at Montreal

MONTREAL, July 23 (CP)—The second-round Davis Cup tie between winners of the Japan-Canada and Australia-Mexico series will be played here Aug. 11, 12 and 13, President R. N. Watt of the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association announced last night.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park — Two Games Tomorrow
1st Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. CLEVELAND

Ray Malott Star Of the Three-Day Meet in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 23 (AP)—A team of eight American track and field athletes won 14 events in a three-day international meet here, but to Ray Malott of Stanford University and the San Francisco Olympic Club goes most of the honors.

Malott, whose specialty is the quarter-mile, turned in two individual victories and broke two Swedish records, then rounded out his performances by running on two victorious relay teams. Wednesday he was clocked in 47.8s., good time in any race, for the 400 meters, and yesterday he ran 300 meters in 33.4s., to set another Swedish mark and come within a fifth of a second of the world record, made in 1921 by Charley Paddock.

The only one to come near Malott's feats was Freddie Wolcott of Rice. He won two 110-meter hurdle races in 14.2s. and 13.9s., then switched to 200 meters yesterday and topped the timbers in 24.8s.

The Scandinavian forces cleaned up in the weight events, but won only two flat races, the two-miles Thursday and the 800-meters yesterday. B. Andersson of Sweden took the latter in 1m. 52.8s., a half-second faster than Howie Borck of Manhattan, who was second.

Lundquist of Sweden tied Gil Cruter of Colorado in the high jump at 6ft. 4 3-16in., but George Varoff took the pole vault for the second time at 13ft. 4½in., and Malott, Pete Hagar, the weight tosser; Ben Johnson, Columbia University sprint star, and Wolcott made up a 400-meter relay team that won in 42.1s.

The next meet scheduled for the team is at Norrkoping tomorrow.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	51	29	.638
New York	51	33	.607
Chicago	46	37	.554
Cincinnati	45	37	.549
Brooklyn	38	43	.469
Boston	38	43	.469
St. Louis	34	44	.436
Philadelphia	34	55	.382

Results July 22

St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 3.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 11, Cincinnati 10.
New York at Chicago (postponed).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	49	28	.636
Cleveland	48	29	.623
Boston	47	31	.603
Washington	45	41	.523
Chicago	33	38	.465
Detroit	38	46	.452
Philadelphia	29	46	.387
St. Louis	34	54	.308

Results July 22

Boston 7, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 9, Washington 7.
Detroit at Philadelphia (postponed).
Chicago at New York (postponed).

Chess

By *Frederick R. Chevalier*
July 23, 1938

Problem No. 2055

By Geoffrey Mott-Smith

Black 11 Pieces

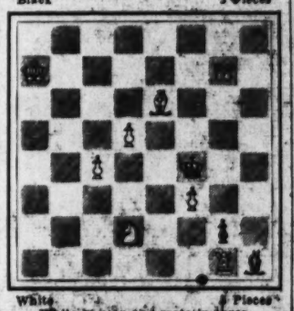
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 25, 1939. A Rook-Bishop valve.)

Problem No. 2056

By Percy Bowater

Black 3 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Surrey Memorial, 1939)

Solutions to Problems

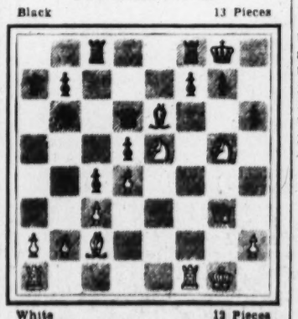
No. 2053. Kt-Kt2

No. 2054. 1. Kt-KB5 PxKt
2. RxP
1. ——— P-Q5
2 BxP
1. ——— P-K5
2. Kt2xP
1. ——— B-K3ch
2. Kt-Q4
1. ——— B-Q5
2. KtxB
1. ——— other
2. Kt-K3

End-Game No. 416. Black wins: 1 . . . B-B4 (Black); 2 KtxB, Q-Q7ch; 3 K-Kt, Q-Q8ch; 4 B-B, QxBch; 5 KxQ, B-R6ch; 6 K-Kt, R-Q8 mate

End-Game No. 418

Black 13 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White mates or wins additional material in a very few moves
(Yates-Barratt, Simultaneous, Hemstead, England, 1931)

Here is Weaver Adams, Massachusetts champion, at his best, inflicting on David Polland, last year's champion of the federation, his only loss in the preliminaries.

English Opening

Polland White	Adams Black	Polland White	Adams Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4	30 B-Q6	R-Kt7
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	37 B-Kt8	P-Kt6
3 Kt-B3	P-B4	38 BxP	P-Kt6
4 P-Q4	P-K3	39 R-R4	R-R7
5 Kt-Q2	B-Kt5	40 RxP	RxP
6 P-K3	BxKt	41 R-B7ch	K-K
7 PxB	P-Q3	42 R-B8ch	K-Q3
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	43 R-QKt8	P-Kt7
9 Castles	Castles	44 B-Q4	R-R8ch
10 P-B3	Q-K	45 K-R2	P-Kt8(Q)
11 Q-Q2	Q-B2	46 RxQ	RxR
12 Q-Kt3	QxQ	47 BxP	P-R4
13 PxQ	P-QKt3	48 B-Q4	R-KB8
14 B-R3	B-Kt2	49 P-B6	K-K3
15 KR-K	KH-K	50 K-Kt3	K-B4
16 B-Kt4	Kt-Q	51 P-B4	K-Kt4
17 P-R4	P-B3	52 P-B5	P-R5ch
18 B-R3	Kt-B2	53 K-R2	Kt-B7
19 Kt-Kt3	PxBP	54 P-Kt4	KtxPch
20 KBxP	Kt-Kt4	55 K-Kt2	RxP
21 P-Kt4	BxP	56 BxKtch	KtxB
22 Kt-Q2	Kt-B6	57 P-B6	Kt-Q4
23 KtxB	KtxKt	58 K-R3	K-K4
24 PxP	QR-Q	59 K-Kt2	K-Kt5
25 B-K3	KtxKP	60 K-R3	P-R6
26 B-Kt5	Q-B7	61 K-Kt4	K-Kt6
27 BxR	RxB	62 K-R	Kt-K6
28 B-Kt3	K-B2	63 P-B7	Kt-Kt5ch
29 P-R5	P-QKt4	64 P-B8(Q)	Kt-B7ch
30 PxBP	PxP	65 K-Kt	P-R7ch
31 P-R6	P-R5	66 K-B	P-R8(Q)ch
32 QR-Q	Kt-R	67 K-K2	Q-Q8ch
33 RxKt	Kt-B4	68 K-K3	
34 R-R	R-Kt		Q-Q6ch mate
35 B-R3	Kt-Q6		

Adams figured the final moves perfectly.

Horowitz's best effort in the preliminaries. The concluding double sacrifice is very pretty.

Ruy Lopes

Horowitz White	Martin Black	Horowitz White	Martin Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Kt-Kt4	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 PxB	Kt-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 P-Q5	Kt-Kt
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 P-KKt3	Q-Q2
5 Castles	B-K2	20 P-Kt5	B-K2
6 Q-Kt3	P-Q1	21 Kt-R4	P-KKt3(a)
7 P-QB3	B-Q2	22 K-Kt2	P-B3
8 P-Q4	Castles	23 R-R	K-Kt2
9 B-B2	Q-K	24 Kt-B5ch!	PxKt
10 P-KR3	R-Q	25 Q-R5ch	Kt-R3(b)
11 R-K	K-R	26 QxKtch	K-Kt
12 QKt-Q2	Kt-KKt1	27 QxKtch	K-Kt
13 Kt-B	B-B1	28 Q-Kt6ch	K-R
14 Q-Q	QKt-K2	29 B-K3	Resigns
15 Kt-K3	P-B4		

(a) White threatens 22 Q-R5.
(b) If 26 . . . K-Kt2; 27 P-Kt6!

Kirk D. Holland, president of the American Chess Federation and a great chess booster in Chicago, showed that he is more than an enthusiastic patron of the game in his clean-cut defeat of W. J. Murdock, Jr., secretary of the New York State Chess Association.

French Defense

Murdock White	Holland Black	Murdock White	Holland Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 PxP	Kt-B4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Kt-R3	B-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 B-B6ch	KtxB
4 P-K5	P-QB4	18 PxKtch	K-B2
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 Kt-Ktch	K-B
6 PxB	P-B5	20 P-KR4	P-KR3
7 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3	21 Kt-R3	Q-Kt7
8 B-Kt5	P-B3	22 Q-Q	Kt-K5ch
9 B-R4	K-B2	23 RxKt	PxR
10 Kt-R3	Q-R4	24 BxP	B-Kt4
11 K-Q2	Kt-Q2	25 BxB	R-Qch
12 Kt-B4	Q-Kt3	26 B-Q3	RxBch
13 Q-B3	K-Kt2	Resigns	
14 R-K	PxP		

In the French Defense, White's normal attack is on the K side, and generally it materializes before Black can pursue his normal attack on the Q side. Once Black was able to play 15 . . . Kt-B4, his attack began to threaten, and when he played 21 . . . Q-Kt7, White was really in a bad way.

Virginia Hopkins Defeats Champion In Opening Event

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., July 23 (AP)—Virginia Hopkins started the women's National aquatic meet off auspiciously yesterday by capturing the hotly contested 100-meter swim in a close finish with Elizabeth Ryan of New York, the defending champion.

Taking a lead at the half-way point, the Los Angeles girl won by scant inches from Miss Ryan in 1m. 10.5s. Esther Williams, teammate of Miss Hopkins at the Los Angeles Athletic Club, was third in the field of seven contenders.

A crowd of 2000 spectators turned out for the opening of the three-day meet, staged by the Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S.

Cracking the world record she set up five years ago, Katherine Rawls Thompson of Florida won the 300-meter individual medley swim in 4m. 33.1s. The old mark, set at New York, was 4m. 35.6s. She won the event last year. Helen Rains of New York was second, 25 feet back of Mrs. Thompson, with Ann Hardin of Louisville, Ky., third, and Harriet Warre, Santa Monica, fourth. The summary:

100-Meter Free Style—Won by Virginia Hopkins, Los Angeles A. C.; second, Elizabeth Ryan, Woman's Swimming Association, New York; third, Esther Williams, Los Angeles A. C.; fourth, Betty Lea, Washington A. C., Seattle. Time—1m. 10.5s.

300-Meter Medley—Won by Katherine Rawls Thompson, Miami Beach (Fla.) Bath Club; second, Helen Rains, W. S. A., New York; third, Ann Hardin, Lakeside Club, Louisville, Ky.; fourth, Harriet Warre, Del Mar Club, Santa Monica, Calif. Time—4m. 33.1s. Betters accepted world record set by Mrs. Thompson in 1933 at 4m. 35.6s.

Three-Meter Springboard Diving—Won by Marjorie Gestring, unattached, Los Angeles, 142.03 points; second, Helen Crienkovich, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, 135.72 points; third, Mary Koerger, unattached, Miami Beach, Florida, 134.45; fourth, Ruth Jump, Los Angeles A. C., 123.73.

One-Mile Freestyle Swim—Won by Katherine Rawls Thompson, Miami Beach Bath Club; second, Mary Ryan, Lakeside Club, Louisville, Ky.; third, Gloria Callen, Women's Swimming Association, New York; fourth, Mary Hoerger, unattached, Miami Beach, Fla. Time—23m. 47.4s. (Betters World's record of 24m. 7.2s., set in 1936 in New York by Lenore Kight Wingard.)

Kashdan Favored To Win the Title

As a result of play in the tenth and semifinal round of the Masters Division of the American Chess Federation Congress, which will close today at the Hotel Touraine, Boston, I. Kashdan, New York, and I. Horowitz, 1936 winner, also of New York, are tied for the lead with 8—2, closely followed by David S. Polland, 1937 winner, another New Yorker, with 7½—2½. Since Horowitz meets Polland in the final round, while Kashdan is meeting Paul Rosenzweig, New York, who although a strong player is hardly in the upper rank, Kashdan has the better chance to win first honors.

Both Kashdan and Polland were held to draws in the tenth round, the former being unable to find favorable complications in the exchange variation of the French Defense, which Burton O. Dahlstrom, Chicago, adopted, while Polland could make no inroads on A. E. Santasiere's Slav Defense to the Queen's Gambit. In fact Polland was behind in material when his opponent accepted a draw, since perpetual check could not be avoided, if Polland so elected.

Boris Blumin, Canadian champion, another leader, was forced to adjourn with Jack Collins of Brooklyn, with an even position without real prospects for either player.

In the Consolation Division, Donald MacMurray, New York, who in last year's tournament in Chicago won third prize in the Masters Division, is assured of first prize, since he is two points ahead of his nearest rival, Weaver W. Adams, Dedham.

In the Class A Division, first prize will fall either to Joseph Rauch, Montreal, 10-½, or H. W. Woods, Virginia Beach, Va., 10-1. Their nearest rivals, W. M. P. Mitchell, Brookline, 8½-3½, and D. Mayers, Newtowne, Conn., 7½-3½, cannot overtake them.

No player in the Masters Division has escaped defeat. In the Consolation, MacMurray is undefeated, as are Rauch and Woods, in Class A. Kashdan, Horowitz, and Polland have each lost only one game.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Fine Selection

In naming the Longwood Cricket Club to play host to the Davis Cup inter-zone finals, those who made the selection not only honored one of the oldest and finest of United States lawn tennis clubs, but they picked one of the best possible places for holding the event. For some 50 years the LCC has played a very prominent part in the development of lawn tennis in the United States. Time was when its Bowl tournament drew the leading players of the world. Of late years it has generally been the scene of the United States doubles championships, and it is interesting to note that no other club has ever been able to make such a success out of the doubles event as has Longwood. It was also the scene of the first Davis Cup match in 1900, and, while there were other years since then that it staged Davis Cup competitions, this will be the first year since 1927 that any Davis Cup competition has been held on its courts. That year Australia played Japan in the inter-zone final, Japan being the winner.

By a Staff Photographer

Longwood Cricket Club

Zone Semifinals

The Davis Cup competition is now in the semifinal stages. Over in Europe Germany is meeting France, while Yugoslavia is playing Belgium. That Germany and Yugoslavia will be the finalists is certain, the latter having already clinched its place by winning the first two singles and the doubles match. As between Germany and Yugoslavia there is little to choose, and their battle starting next Friday should be one of the best of the entire Cup series. Next week will find the American zone finals getting underway with Japan facing Canada and Australia playing Mexico. Japan and Australia are being favored to win their semifinal matches, although Canada, whose players are being coached by Fred J. Perry, former world's amateur champion, are showing considerable improvement and should give the representatives of the Rising Sun a good battle. Australia should have no trouble in disposing of Mexico; but they will find the opposition in the final round much more strenuous.

Like Old Times

It will certainly seem like old times at Longwood beginning with the week of Aug. 15, when the inter-zone finals start, with one of the greatest collections of tennis stars in the world there. For three days the Cup competition will occupy the stage, and then on Monday the National doubles championships will get underway. This tournament will include the men's doubles, the women's doubles, the mixed doubles, the veterans' doubles, and the father and sons' doubles. That means that such players as Don Budge, Gene Mako, Henner Henkel, John Bromwich, Bobby Riggs, Frankie Parker, Helen Wills Moody, Helen Hull Jacobs, Alice Marble, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Dwight F. Davis, William J. Clothier, and other great tennis players of the present and past will once more grace the clubhouse and courts of the LCC, and it surely will be a fine thing for the sport in New England to have such a brilliant field back at Longwood.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees added Kansas City club of American Association to their "farm" system.

Three Years Ago

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn pulled out doubles match at Wimbledon, beating Gottfried von Cramm and Karl Lund, Germany, 3—6, 6—3, 5—7, 9—7, 8—6.

Five Years Ago

Hans Sievert of Germany bettered world record for decathlon with 8,467.72 points.

Amusements

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BOSTON

STATE OLYMPIA ORPHEUM
2—HITS—2
Madeleine CARROLL, Henry FONDA in 'BLOCKADE'
Bobby JORDAN, Jack HOLT in 'Reformatory'

SANDERS THEATRE
Harvard Summer School
SUNDAY 8:15
Boston opera in concert form
CARMEN
Orchestra—Soloists—Chorus
WPA Federal Music Project
25c 40c

2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS 3 NEWSREELS
ANIMAL STUDY: SONG BIRDS
PITCHING HORSESHOES
FLOYD RIBBONS
DOROTHY STONE MUSICAL
2 COLOR CARTOONS
TOOTHER FEATURETTE
LIBERTY

NEWTON, MASS.

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E. Flynn—O. De Havilland
in
Robin Hood
Also
Little Miss Thoroughbred

Where to Dine

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What's Going On in the Arts

Exhibit-of-the-Week, No. 6

From the collection of Alvan T. Fuller comes the sixth item in the Exhibit-of-the-Week series being shown throughout the summer in the Stone Room of the Museum of Fine Arts. Once again the English School of elegant portraiture is represented. The canvas is a portrait of "Anne, Lady de la Pole" by George Romney (1734-1802).

As we have had occasion to remark before with reference to the English School, the painting endowment of British artists of the eighteenth century was lavished upon personal portraiture. It was definitely an era when the decorative or the sacred image was not in demand. Artists, under the pressure of need and outward circumstance, employed their talents for flattering the rich and powerful. The English portraitists never achieved the profundity of the Continentals. They did not possess the briskness, the courage, the insight. They did not probe with impassioned curiosity further possibilities of brush and pigment. Nevertheless, they fulfilled the limited need, leaving subtlety to others. In order to appreciate the likenesses of this epoch one must understand the limitations and not compare too precisely the accomplishments of English painters with the Dutch or Spanish or Italian.

George Romney was looked upon with contempt by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who called him 'the man in Cavendish Square." Romney possessed a surface facility, a grace and suavity which happened to serve his special purpose. He was a shallower counterpart of his fellow-portraitists. In a sense, he helped to carry to a greater extreme of superficiality the tendencies of Reynolds and Gainsborough. In the English School he is a logical product, a dilute version of its more competent performers.

The portrait shown this week in the Boston Museum is full-length, showing Anne, Lady de la Pole, leaning with one elbow languidly upon a pedestal. She is swathed in an elegant gown which, despite its luster, is arranged with a certain nonchalance. The background of trees and a classical architectural detail is characteristic. Mr. Constable, curator of paintings at the Boston Museum, considers this portrait unquestionably one of the finest examples of Romney in America.

D. A.

New Film on Boston

To the bill at the Fine Arts Theater, which features the film "Moonlight Sonata" with Paderewski, now in its ninth week, has been added an interesting short showing historical scenes of Boston and its vicinity. Among the places shown are the Common, the Public Garden, Beacon Hill, the waterfront, Bunker Hill, Concord and Lexington, The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, M. I. T. and Harvard, and Copley Square.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, July 25

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

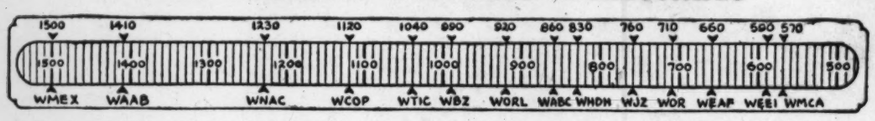
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, July 25

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Broadcast from Austria	Forest Fires	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Broadcast from Austria	"Trio Time"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 America Dances	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Judy and Lanny	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Book Theater	Sport reports
6:00 News sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Organist	Lou Martin's Orchestra	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Network program	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendesvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Tango Time	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	The Norsemen: quartet
7:00 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Studio speaker	News Service &	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Syncopation Piece	Message of Israel	Richard Himber's Orch.	Charioteers: quartet	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:30 **Columbia Workshop: drama**	Jim's Question Bee	"Sports of the Week"	Musical Album	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 Saturday Night Swing Club	**Carroll Gibbons' Dance Band from London**	"Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten"; comedy	"Bands Across the Sea"	Concert Band
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	"The Pie Cure"; drama	Ink Spots	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:45 sketch; soloists	"The Pie Cure"; drama	Barry McKinley	**Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert**	"Music of Many Moods" "Danceable Tunes"
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	**"America Dances": selections from Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago, New York**	**Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert**	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;			Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm Rendezvous";	vocal groups; Hoosier		**Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert**	Music of Many Moods
9:45 orchestra	Hot Shots			Music of Many Moods
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"	**Robin Hood Dell Symphony Concert**	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Crickets"		Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm"	William Farmer's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
10:45 Amer. Viewpoints	"Concert in Rhythm"	William Farmer's Orch.	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Maygar Serenaders	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Cincinnati Summer Opera: "Carmen"	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orchestra		Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Woodwind Ensemble	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Italian music; drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	drama	Woodwind Ensemble		Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Pine Tavern"; dra-	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	matic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Rollini Trio	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commentator	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Comment	Southernaires: male	Clotilda Zappala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	prano	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	**Music Hall: Jan Peerce, tenor; Perole String**	Concert Miniatures	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ		News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	**quartet; Ignace Strasfogel, pianist**	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	News Service	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	Home Folks Frolic	Glenn Darwin, tenor;	Music in Many Moods:	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"		Helen Henry, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	**Magic Key: Philadelphia Orchestra; Edward Roeker, Jr., baritone; interview**	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble		Fanny's"; variety	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 "Summer Session";		American Bar Association Annual Meeting	Glen Miller's Orch.	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 orch.; vocalists			Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 **Columbia Symphony Orchestra,**	Richard Himber's Orch.	**Chautauqua Symphony Orchestra concert; Albert Stossel, conductor; flute soloist**	Royal Rangers	"Princess Ida"; Act II
3:15 Richard Himber's Orch.			Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Princess Ida"; Act II
3:30 **Howard Barlow, conductor**	Louise Florea, soprano.		Harold Stokes's Orch.	"Princess Ida"; Act II
3:45	Three Cheers: trio		Jimmy Livingston's Or.	Lincoln Quintet
4:00 "The Farmer Takes	**Sunday Vespers**	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:15 the Mike"	**Sunday Vespers**	"Rangers Serenade"	Drama and music	Hampton Beach Concert
4:30 CBC Singers, from	**Barry McKinley; Nola Day; orchestra**	"The World Is Yours";	Benay Venuta; soloists;	Rockport Players
4:45 Toronto, Ontario		drama	orchestra	Rockport Players
5:00 Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:15 Texas Rangers	drama	chorus; orchestra	Irving Conn's Orchestra	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	Dramatic sketch	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	Dramatic sketch	Young People's Church
6:00 "Music for Fun"	WLW Summer Concert	"Society on the Air"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
6:15 "Music for Fun"	WLW Summer Concert	"Hum and Strum"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"Sweet Music"
6:30 "Laugh Liner";	Canadian Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45 Billy House; orch.	News	James Melton; orch.	Alice Blue, pianist	Dramatic program
7:00 Phil Cook's Al-	Popular Classics	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Herb Reder; orchestra
7:15 manac	Popular Classics	Dave Elman	"Hawaii Calls"	"Down Memory Lane"
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Budding Talent":—so-	"Interesting Neighbors";	The Brown Sisters	Commentator
7:45 "Passing Parade"	loists; orchestra	informal interview	"Hollywood Whispers"	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Lud Gluskin's Or.,	"Spy at Large"; drama	**Edward Arnold; Edgar Bergen; Stroud Twins; John Carter; Spencer Tracy, guest**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
8:15 Lud Gluskin's Or.	"Spy at Large"; drama		Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
8:30 **Lewisohn Stadium**	"Songs We Remember"		"Invitation to Waltz";	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45 **Concert: N. York**	"Songs We Remember"		vocalists; orchestra	Swanee Singers
9:00 **Philharm'nic-Sym-**	"Win Your Lady"; dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
9:15 **phony Orchestra,**	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Bunny Berigan's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
9:30 **Lewisohn Stadium**	Walter Winchell	**American Album of Familiar Music**	"Sunday Special"; vo-	Martin Albrecht, tenor
9:45 **Concert: N. York**	Irene Rich: sketch		calists; orchestra	Fashion Parade of Song
10:00 **Philharm'nic-Sym-**	**Grant Park Concert**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 **phony Orchestra**	**Grant Park Concert**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 News comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 News comment	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News	News; Roundelay	News	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
11:15 V. Lopez's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather	Madriguera's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	Dance Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Arthur Godfrey	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	"Journal of Living"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	James Le Shane, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Journal of Living"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Cowboy songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Highlights, Halftones	Cowboy songs
11:15 Network program	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Concert Hall"	Hillbilly Music	Popular music	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Vocalists; organ	News commentator
12:00 "Tower Tempos"	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian music
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Garden Club	Harmony team
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Jack and Loretta"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Movie comment	Ruth Robbins, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Concert Band
2:15 Longwood Tennis	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Concert Band
2:30 Tournament	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	Sport commentator	"Words and Music"
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	"Words and Music"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	"In the Music Room"
3:15 Community Bulletin	Rakov's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Beth Chandler, ballads	Sport reports
3:30 The Pittsburghers	U. S. Army Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 Nan Wynn, songs	U. S. Army Band	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, songs	Sport reports
4:00 "Summer Serenade": organ	"Seaside Nights": program from London	"Backstage Wife"	Hits and Encores	"Song Styles"
4:15		"Stella Dallas": drama	Hits and Encores	Sport reports
4:30 Deep River Boys	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:45 Lois Elliman	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"	"Musical Journal"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	The Four of Us	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "March of Games"	**"The Singing Lady"**	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Indiana Indigo	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye": sketch	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Summer Serenade	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Summer Serenade	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendesvous	Sport reports	Organ concert
7:00 Ray Heatherton	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 "Songs for You"	Dramatization	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Billie Losser's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Enoch Light's Or.	Paula Durand, songs	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Quartet
7:45 Boake Carter	James Melton; orch.	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Charles Perry's Orch.
8:00 **Ted Husing: Connie Boswell; orch.**	"Dancetime"; orchestra;	Burns and Allen; Glen	"Studies in Contrast";	Detective drama
8:15	soloists	Gray's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	Detective drama
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Information, Please":	**Margaret Speaks; orchestra; chorus**	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Pianoleers"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	questions; answers		Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00 "Tale of Two	"Now and Then": Frank	J. Cherniavsky Orch.;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:15 **Cities": drama**	Hodek's Orchestra	vocalist; interviews	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra
9:30 "Tale of Two	NBC Jamboree	Grant Park Concert	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
9:45 **Cities": drama**	NBC Jamboree	Grant Park Concert	"Barnstormers"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Mr. Mergenthwirker's	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	soloists; quartet	Lobbies: drama	Amateur Hour
10:30 Del Casino	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"Soliloquy"
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Pageant of Melody"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
11:15 Henry Busse's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Roger Coleman, tenor
11:30 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:45 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Jimmy Grier's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra

Institute Doers Came to Learn How to Do More

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 23—The Summer Institute for Social Progress, which wound up its two weeks of combined vacation and study at Wellesley College today, was an Institute of doers, as well as talkers.

To be sure, delegates did a lot of talking at discussion meetings, at the supper table, and under the trees of this beautiful campus—and a lot of listening during lectures in the botany laboratory and music hall.

But most of the 100 men and women who participated are doers at home; and they came here to learn how to do more effective work in behalf of democracy and peace when they return to their homes.

One Hitch-Hiked

A score of professors and teachers, numerous social welfare workers, Y. W. C. A. and business secretaries, ministers, lecturers, lawyers, WPA recreation supervisors, labor union officials, business men, workers, students—all doers in their individual fields—were found.

"These people are very much concerned about what is going on in the world today and eager to do something to make it a better place," said Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., Director of the Institute. "One of our members, a labor union member from New York City, rode here on his bicycle. Another, a minister from a small town in New York State, was obliged to hitch-hike his way here.

"Then, there are half a dozen emmbers of a traveling seminar of the Religion and Labor Foundation, who spent the last two weeks of their vacation-study trip at the Institute. They had devoted their first two weeks to interviews with prominent business and labor leaders in New York City and visits to textile and shoe factories in New England."

Inquiries among the members found them enthusiastic about the Institute. People don't come to these adult education projects from compulsion. Some, indeed, come from a sense of curiosity to find out what the rest of the world is doing, or to find a place in which to argue with those who are well informed.

But the majority had a more serious purpose, like that of the young office worker, who first told his story in the round table discussion on "Organizing a Community for Social Economic Education."

Problems Discussed

This group included none but doers . . . club workers, recreation workers, Y. W. C. A. secretaries, teachers and so forth . . . and the problems they discussed included such as public indifference, young people's problems, housing, and lack of honesty in public administration.

Alfred D. Sheffield, Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College, one of the leaders of the round table, was telling how individuals could serve their cities through the regular civic and fraternal organizations to which they belong.

"But what do you do, if there are no such organizations in your community?" queried the young man.

A show of hands disclosed four or five persons who felt their cities were of this type, but one skeptic doubted there could be a community with no such organizations.

"Where is there a community that doesn't at least have a Grange Hall, an American Legion Post, Rotary Club, Y. M. C. A., Masons, or Elks?" he demanded.

"You think the city mentioned by the young man is mythical?" inquired Professor Sheffield.

"It's not mythical!" cut in the young man, with mounting feeling. "I live in it! It's my city!"

And then, hesitantly, and in almost a whisper, he added, "It's Jersey City!"

Amid mingled laughter and expressions of sympathy, Dr. Leroy E. Bowman, another discussion leader, who is director of the United Parents Association of New York City, and familiar with the regime of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, asked, "Will you tell me why you live there?"

Opportunity to Talk

The young man didn't answer this question, but the opportunity to tell his story had come.

"It is true there are many such organizations in Jersey City," he said, "but every one, except a few like the C. I. O., is controlled by men who respond solely to the political machine. One can't do anything decent there without being considered a 'Red.'

"I took this course in the hope of finding out what I could do for my city."

That is why this young man came to Wellesley during his vacation from a one-man-controlled city of northern New Jersey. That is why he spent two weeks here chatting informally with older folk who have done things elsewhere.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with showers tonight, possibly some fog along the coast; not much change in temperatures; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds; Sunday continued showers; not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy with showers tonight, possibly fog on the coast; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south to southwest winds; Sunday probable showers.

Vermont—Mostly cloudy, showers tonight, not much change in temperature, gentle to moderate south to southwest winds, Sunday, probable showers, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Cape Hatteras—Moderate south to southwest winds will prevail today; overcast to broken clouds with occasional showers and with some fog.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	81	Minneapolis	60	76
Bermuda	78	88	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	64	78	New York	72	84
Denver	62	82	Norfolk	80	88
Helena	52	90	Philadelphia	74	76
Kansas City	68	90	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	62	74	San Francisco	58	60
Miami	78	84	Washington	74	90

A—7:30 a. m., July 23.
B—Maximum, July 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:43 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Sunday, 9:10 a. m.; height 8.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:31 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Monday, 10:05 a. m. height 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:44 p. m. Saturday
Light all vehicles by 8:43 p. m. Sunday

Beverly Farms Church Fair Gala Event of Coming Week

North Shore residents have worked out original and amusing ideas for the annual fair to be held for the benefit of St. John's church in Beverly Farms Thursday. Sports of all four seasons will be the main theme carried out in the various booths and exhibits.

For instance, the cake and candy table, which will be supervised by Mrs. Alfred Kidder, 2d, will represent a skating rink, a mirror top table having bon bons and cakes grouped as islands on a frozen lake. Another wintry rendezvous will be the ski lodge, in reality a cafeteria, conducted for the day by Mrs. E. Laurence White.

Indoor winter sports will be glimpsed at the book booth which will represent a cozy library with a fireplace before which tables with chess men and backgammon are set. Mrs. Lyon Weyburn and her daughter, Miss Ruth Weyburn, are responsible for this exhibit.

Summer sports will be well represented, especially at the entertainment booth, where games will be sold at a simulated yacht club, gay with nautical decorations, and in charge of Mrs. Alvin F. Sortwell. Her daughter, Miss Elise Sortwell, is in charge of the pony rides and will have her assistants dressed in varicolored silks as jockeys. The Girls' Club of St. John's will transform the refreshment booth into a miniature beach, club and serve in bathing suits. Miss Isabel Preston, Miss Rosamond Preston, Miss Olive Preston, and Miss Penelope Standley will be in charge. Tennis and golf will not be forgotten, and the flower table conducted by Mrs. Russell Burrage, will be a miniature English garden with a miniature Anne Hathaway cottage. Lucious vegetables, donated by various North Shore estates will be heaped in harvest style, while the rummage table will appropriately represent a football field. Probably there will be scrimmages aplenty over the articles donated for sale.

Benefit for Boy Scouts

Another large benefit affair announced by North Shore residents from Salem to Gloucester will be for the North Shore Council, Inc., of Boy Scouts of America. Invitations have been issued for the event which will be a midsummer dance and entertainment at the Casino in Magnolia on Friday evening, August 5. Elaborate plans are being made by members of the committee who have been chosen from all the different colonies along the Shore and include Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, Mrs. Harcourt Amory, Jr., John S. Amory, who is the Chairman, Mrs. Sameul L. Batchelder, Mrs. John S. Blyth, Mrs. Standish Bradford, Mrs. F. Wadsworth Busk, Mrs. Harold L. Chalifoux, Mrs. Frederic Cameron Church, Jr., Mrs. Lincoln Davis, Jr., Mrs. Frederick M. Dearborn, Jr., and Mr. Richard S. Humphrey.

A number of prominent North Shore residents are on the Board of Directors of the Council, which is entirely independent of the Boston Boy Scouts. James R. Reynolds, Hamilton, is President, and the Vice-Presidents are George E. Benson, Salem; A. Clement Deering, Danvers; Harold E. Riley, Peabody; Chandler Bigelow, Beverly Farms; Nathaniel N. Love, Ipswich; Harold S. Maddocks, Gloucester, and H. Cutter Walters, Marblehead.

Mrs. Wood's Color Work

The North Shore Arts Association will benefit by the showing of Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood's latest work in direct color photography, a hobby said to reach professional quality, at Hawthorne Inn Casino, Thursday evening. Mrs. Wood will lecture and show slides taken on a trip last winter to the Caribbean islands and South America. The committee in charge of the affair include Mrs. L. Edmund Klotz, Miss Grace Spalding, Miss Margaret Fitzhugh Browne.

Artists' Carnival

Another benefit will be held for the Gloucester Society of Artists on Aug. 18, when a "Streets of Paris" carnival will be arranged on the grounds of the Society's gallery, in East Gloucester. The lawn will be transformed into a bit of the Latin quarter of Paris, dear to the hearts of all artists, and their exhibit in the gallery will be known as the "Louvre."

On the committee planning the event are Raymond Carter, President of the Gloucester Society of Artists, Miss Elsa Anshutz, Vice-President, Oscar Anderson, Secretary, Everett C. Forbes, treasurer, John J. Barry and Francis W. Shaffer.

Crawford Notch Tennis

Up in the White Mountains interest centers the coming week in the Junior and Girls' White Mountain Tennis Center Championship Tournament which starts Monday at the Crawford Notch Tennis Club. The White Mountain Garden Club will hold its next meeting early in August at the Sugar Hill home of Mr. Henry W. Crapo, of New Bedford, when plans for the annual flower show of the club will be discussed. The club annually offers prizes for the best gardens in Sugar Hill and Franconia, and also has defrayed the expense of landscaping the grounds of the Littleton hospital and Littleton railway station.

The Executive Committee of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs held its quarterly meeting and luncheon at The Homestead, Sugar Hill, Thursday, and the same afternoon the Greenleaf Civic Club of Franconia gave a tea at Peckett's, on Sugar Hill, for about 60 members. Mrs. Carroll Tefft is Chairman of the North Country district, including 11 clubs.

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

dominantly Republican lower branch instead gave its approval to a plan to distribute the $5,500,000 gasoline tax money to cities and towns for local highway projects.

Mr. Gatelee declared that the House plan would be defeated. Whatever the alternative of the Governor's plan may be, the Federation leader intimated, it probably would precipitate the threatened labor march on Beacon Hill.

The first threat of a march on the Statehouse was made last week by Mr. Gatelee who said it would be staged if the Legislature failed to adopt unemployment relief legislation.

Lieutenant Lodge Going to Panama

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, as a First Lieutenant of the Thirty-third Infantry Reserves, will sail for Panama within a short time for three weeks' active duty.

While James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, some time ago boarded a Government plane to take over his duties as a Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Marine Reserves, Senator Lodge will sail on a commercial vessel at his own expense.

At Panama, Senator Lodge, a minority member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, not only will serve actively as a soldier but will investigate Army conditions in the Canal Zone and study construction and defense needs of the Panama Canal. He will report his findings to various Senate committees.

The Massachusetts Junior Senator has been a member of the reserves since 1924. Regarding his present rank, the Senator commented, "I am getting to be the oldest First Lieutenant in the world."

Possibly he may receive a higher rating after the coming Panama trip.

Candy Security Sale Ban Lifted

J. Burke Sullivan, Chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, announced that the Commission had voted to rescind the order of John H. Backus, Director of the Sale of Securities Division, forbidding the sale of securities by Dunham Candies, Inc.

The Commission's decision, the Chairman declared, was based on the ground that evidence submitted to them earlier in the week did not substantiate a finding of "an offer to sell" or a solicitation for a sale.

Otis Emerson Dunham, President of Dunham Candies, Inc., appealed the Director's order at a public hearing before the Commission last week. He told the Commission that at no time did he have any intention of selling stock in his company and that if he had any such intention he would first apply to the Commission for the necessary authorization.

(Continued from Page 9)

were not expected to reach freshet stage. Nantucket appeared last night as the only "dry harbor in this section, escaping entirely the deluge which watered the rest of New England.

With more than a week to go, the record of 12.38 inches of rain in July, 1863, appears not impregnable. To date this month, 7.48 inches of rain have fallen, 5.87 inches this week.

Hockey Player Saves 3 in River

Boston admirers of Eddie Shore, star player of the Boston Bruins, were advised today by a Canadian Press dispatch that their hockey hero had added to his laurels by saving two men and a girl from drowning in the Sturgeon River near his farm near Edmonton, Alberta, Thursday night.

The report states that two men and a girl became exhausted while bathing in the river and that Mr. Shore, fully clothed, jumped in and brought them to shore.

Around the Corner—

A certain Boston City Councilor stopped two reporters in a popular restaurant this week.

"I see by the papers," he said, "that we called upon the Mayor to bar that Spanish picture "Blockade" in Boston. I didn't know we passed such an order. In fact, I didn't know it was even introduced."

The reporters soberly told the Councilor that the order had been introduced and semi-automatically passed in his very presence.

The Councilor expressed chagrin at this news and went on his way, muttering something about "Well, they won't get away with that again."

* * *

Now that school is over this story can be told. A university law school professor — telling no names — couldn't complete his lecture one day without some information from a highly-prized post-Revolutionary War legal volume. He put his whole staff to looking for it, but it was not around.

After a search had produced nothing, the professor suddenly remembered he had sent the volume to a Wilmington, Del., jurist, a descendant of the author. But that was almost two years ago. Surely it had been returned since then. However, he determined to do a little Sherlock Holmesing—or rather have the express service which had handled the book, do it.

An exhaustive search of Philadelphia express records—all shipments in the East for six years back can be found there—unearthed some valuable clues. It was discovered in the records information of such a book. It weighed three pounds, was valued at $200, and 61 cents was collected for express. The book was apparently still with the Wilmington jurist.

This worthy was presented with the facts. He went to his safe, opened it, and pulled out the book that had been there almost two years.

The Cambridge professor was able to complete his lecture.

* * *

Students of international affairs attending the Summer Institute of Social Progress at Wellesley College have come upon a note of distinct conseratism in art, if forced to kill time before train arrival in the Wellesley station.

No suburban railroad station is the most fruitful place to entertain one's self scanning wall decorations, and a visitor to Wellesley, if he knew his way around, could pass the time more profitably by viewing the fine planting of trees—particularly the large Hawthorn, recently in bloom—in the park between the station and the Town Library.

But caught indoors he finds the murals simmer down to three: a lithograph captioned The Twentieth Century Limited—which probably was just that when the flyer was first named some years ago; a Hudson River Line sidewheeler, likewise a bit out of date; and a sterling reproduction of President McKinley in starched collar and black tie.

The only concession, so far as our observer is aware, is a modern candid-camera piece of the driver looking out of the cab window of a Twentieth Century of today.

* * *

There's a little old fruit man down in the South End who believes that his wares should have a setting; a background. That's why the push-cart of peaches that he trundles around town is completely bordered with tall imitation hollyhocks! To be

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	550,000
Previous day	1,222,140
1938 volume to date	147,185,613
1937 volume to date	244,989,463

Market Leaders Edge Forward In A Quiet Session

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Mild improvement was recorded by leading stocks in today's brief market session, but numerous issues were virtually at a standstill.

A few steels, motor, coppers, farm implements, rails and specialties moved up fractionally. Amusements did better following their recent relapse resulting from the Government's anti-trust suit against the principal film companies. Utilities generally lacked support.

Dealings were exceptionally slow from the opening and, near the final hour, the ticker tape frequently idled.

The news, on the whole, favored recovery forces, but many traders were inclined to give the market a chance to signal its next definite move before extending commitments.

Edging forward were shares of Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Anaconda, Kennecott, J. I. Case, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Boeing, Allied Chemical, Western Union, Loew's Paramount, Pathe, and Owens-Illinois.

A bit backward were Chrysler, North American, Electric Power & Light, Union Carbide, and American Can.

Bonds Advance

The bond market was still pointed upstream today but the strong summer recovery drive tapered off further as dealings shrank at the week-end.

Outstanding were additional gains in many railroad issues, the spearhead of the upswing. With carloadings above 600,000 last week, rail students were hopeful the carriers would begin to make up for the losses suffered in the first half of this year.

Corporate bonds on the average have recouped most of the spring losses but many secondary loans remained well under levels quoted a year ago.

Up fractions to about a point at one time were Armour of Delaware 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Santa Fe general 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Shell Union 3½s.

Bush Terminal Building 5s jumped 3 on a small turnover.

More squabbling between Japan and Russia animated the market for Japanese issues. While Japan 5½s rallied to regain some of the previous loss, sharp declines were recorded in Shinyetsu Electric 6½s and Taiwan Electric Power 5½s.

U. S. Treasury issues held in a narrow course.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
60 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
90 days	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	¼@ ⅜
4 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	⅜@ ½
5-6 months	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	⅜@ ½

London Market

Short bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
3 mos bills	⅝	⅝	⅝
Bar gold	141s 8d	141s 5½d	140s 3½d
Bar silver	19¾d	19¼d	20d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4–4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	5½
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, July 23

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe

Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.92⅜	$4.92	$4.92	$4.8397
Cables	4.92¼	4.92	4.92	4.8397
France—franc	.0276⅛	.0276⅛	.0276	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691	.1690	.1695
Switz'ld—franc	.2290	.2289		.2300
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4018	.4015	.4033	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5494		.5500
Sweden—krona	.2538	.2536	.4537	.2540
Norway—krone	.2474	.2471	.4537	.2480
Denmark—krone	.2198	.2184	.4537	.2200
Spain—peseta			.3287	
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0090½	.0220	.0220
Austria—schillg			.2382	.2382
Czech'via—goruna	.0345½	.0347¾	.0351	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0218	.0217¾	.0426	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1988	.2967	.2967
Poland—zloty	.1867	.1868	.1859	.1859
Port'gal—escuda	.0447	.0452	.0748	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0161	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234½	.0298	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.2605	.2605	.7187	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375	.2660	.2660
Peru—sol	.2375	.2375	.4740	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7510	.4300

Far East

Japan—yen	.2872	.2868	.8440	.4985
India—rupee	.3670	.3670	.6180	.4732
Java—florin	.5508	.5508	.6806	.5361
Hong Kong—dol	.2082	.2081	*	.4050
Shanghai—dol	.1875	.1844	*	.3650
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.9613	.5600
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000	.4975

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9975	.9962½	1.6931

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate.

Boston Stocks

July 23

Div in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
$ 7.75	Bos&Albany	87⅞	86	87½	86
$ 8.00d	Bos&Prov	24	24	24	25
	Copper Range	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
4.50	East G&F pr pf	47	46	46	47
	East Mass adj	2½	2⅜	2½	2
	Hath Bak pf	33¼	33¼	33¼	32
	Shawmut Assoc	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
50c	Narr Rac A	5¾	5½	5¾	5½
$ 2.50	NE Tel&Tel	108	108	108	106½
80d	Old Col cl dep	1½	1½	1½	1½
80d	Old Dominion	42c	42c	42c	42c
	Pac Mills	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
	Quincy Min	3½	3½	3½	3¼
60b	Shawmut Asso	19	19	19	16½
1.90b	Un Twist Drill	20	20	20	20½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	80	79½	79½	80
	Utah M & T	90c	90c	90c	92c

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937. $Assessment paid.

Corporation Earnings

Second Quarter

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net per Com Sh 1938	1937
Acme Steel Co	$62,170	$869,441	$.19	$2.04
Allis-Chalmers Mfg Co	1,475,410	2,536,831	.82	1.43
American Brake S & F Co	244,728	1,080,239	.22	1.13
American Chicle Co	821,170	999,512	1.88	2.27
Byers (A M) Co	*81,916	22,012	...	†.39
Cleveland-Clyp Iron Co	*81,039	1,771,345	...	2.84
Commercial Solvents Corp	*149,571	360,806	...	.14
Cont'l Steel Corp	158,091	358,178	.57	1.06
Corn Products Refin Co	2,123,830	2,136,388	.67	.67
Dome Mines, Ltd	1,016,381	1,041,453	1.04	1.07
Freeport Sulphur Co	437,359	736,554	.54	.90
Gen'l Foods Corp	2,817,851	2,778,935	.54	.53
Gen'l Time Instru Corp	*1208,752	†330,582	...	.82
Houdaille-Hershey Corp	143,004	1,020,468	$.04	$1.16
Houston Oil Co of Texas	358,052	486,048	.20	.29
Howe Sound Co	423,297	1,174,391	.89	2.48
Interlake Iron Corp	*294,587	572,834	...	.28
Lambert Co	223,324	204,683	.30	.27
Lehigh Valley Coal Corp	*657,019	*300,875	...	...
Lehn & Fink Products Corp	50,906	109,244	.12	.27
Life Savers Corp	278,424	302,967	.86	.86
McIntyre Procupine M. Ltd	915,230	853,875	1.15	1.07
Monsanto Chemical Co	585,424	1,441,605	.27	.29
Motor Products Corp	45,360	751,405	.12	1.92
Otis Steel Co	520,101	1,040,434	...	.58
Sharon Steel Corp	*192,006	696,076	...	1.67
Shell Union Oil Corp	2,922,990	4,806,447	.19	.33
United Biscuit Co of Am	221,545	387,161	.44	.84
Westinghouse Air Brk Co	*635,440	1,351,947	...	.42
White Rock Min Spring Co	84,232	129,277	.25	.42
Young (LA) Sp&WireCorp	*158,532	716,302	...	1.76

Semiannual

	1938 Net	1937 Net	Net per Com Sh 1938	1937
Atlas Powder Co	$467,651	$867,822	$1.19	$2.78
Bon Ami Co	679,035	678,998	$1.85	$1.86
Byron Jackson Co	419,162	703,494	1.10	1.85
Castle (A M) & Co	125,123	544,677	.52	2.68
Checker Cab Mfg Corp	*141,551	*200,139	...	...
Container Corp of Am	*120,351	1,319,294	...	1.89
Gardner Denver Co	124,181	899,873	.12	1.14
Lone Star Cement Corp	1,523,371	1,924,437	1.58	1.99
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co	347,100	435,412	.47	.63
Magma Copper Co	283,605	643,603	.89	1.58
Marchant Calculat M Co	348,549	813,989	1.06	2.23
McWilliams Dredging Co	120,055	162,727	.68	.84
Master Electric Co	139,795	316,857	.66	1.15
Pittsburgh Screw&Bolt Cp	*227,014	472,814	...	.33
Plymouth Oil Co	1,328,120	1,362,998	1.31	1.39
Safeway Stores, Inc	1,541,286	1,764,256	1.31	1.39
Sloss-Sheffield St&Ir Corp	344,437	871,987	1.64	3.79
Thompson (John R) Co	*170,441	*52,060	...	...
US Pipe & Foundry Co	778,394	1,356,880	1.12	1.94

Annual

	1937-38 Net	1937-38 Net	Net per Com Sh 1936-37	1936-37
Continental Can Co	$7,049,880	$9,274,932	$2.47	$3.25
National Biscuit Co	12,117,455	12,058,126	1.65	1.64
Owens-Illinois Glass Co	5,806,617	11,858,194	2.18	4.48
Public Serv Corp of NJ	22,874,870	25,377,500	2.31	2.82

*Deficit. †On preferred shares. ‡For quarter ended June 18, 1938. §For quarter ended June 19, 1937. ¶On Class B shares. ||For six months ended June 30. ▷For 13 months ended June 30.

—1938— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
50⅛	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	50	49⅞	50	Jul 22
119¾	119⅜	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Jul 22
52	28	Acme Sti (1)	2	40½	40	40	Jul 22
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
21¾	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 22
23¾	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	3	23¾	23½	23¾	Jul 22
2¾	1⅜	Advance Rumely	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 20
65½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	2	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 22
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1½	1⅜	1½	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	7	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅝
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14⅜	14⅜	Jul 21
21¾	11⅜	Allegheny Steel	2	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	2	9	9	9	
184	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	179½	178½	179½	+ ½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14¾	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	14	14½	14¼	14½	
12	4½	Allied Strs	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
67¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	66¾	66¾	66⅞	— ¼
53¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	8	53½	53	53½	+1¼
18¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	18½	18½	18½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 21
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Jul 21
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	7	76½	75¾	76½	+ ⅞
77	49	Am Ag ChDel(2¼e)	1	79	79	79	+2
23½	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	6	22¾	22	22¾	+1
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(1½e)	2	40	40	40	+ ½
101	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	99½	99	99	— ⅜
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	164¾	166	Jul 22
28⅝	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	3	30	28⅝	30	+1⅞
50¾	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	2	52	51	52	+1⅝
21¾	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	15	22	21¼	22	+1
104¼	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jul 19
114	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	7	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Jul 21
14¾	9	Am Coml Alco	3	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
16⅞	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ¼
5¼	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	65	5⅞	5⅛	5¾	+ ¾
6¾	4	Am European	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 20
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	11	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	19½	18	19½	Jul 22
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	10	23¾	23	23	+ ½
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Jul 21
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	5	27	26½	26¾	Jul 21
42½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	42½	42½	42½	Jul 21
2¼	1½	Am Ice	5	2¾	2¼	2¼	Jul 22
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	Jul 21
9¾	4	Am International	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	9	24	23⅝	23⅝	
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	1	73	73	73	Jul 22
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	6	16¾	16¾	16¾	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
38⅜	23	Am Metal (¼e)	10	37½	36¾	37½	+1
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jul 5
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	17	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
41⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
37⅜	16¾	Am P&L $3pf(1⅞k)	2	35	35	35	
17	9	Am Rad & St S	52	16⅜	16	16¼	
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	24	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅞
80¾	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	1	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜	Jul 22
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	4	19¼	19	19	Jul 21
15¼	7⅛	Am Seating	3	15¼	15	15	Jul 22
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	27	52⅝	51¼	52⅞	+ 2⅛
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	129¾	129¾	129¾	+1¼
55	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	55	55	55	Jul 22
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	13	31½	31	31½	+ ½
11⅞	6⅛	Am Stores	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 21
13¼	12	Am Stove	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jul 20
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	2	29	28¼	29	+ ¾
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	107½	107½	107½	Jul 20
20¼	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	140½	140⅛	140½	
81¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83	82	83	+1¾
84¾	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	86¼	85	86¼	+1½
142	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	140¾	139½	139½	Jul 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	5	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	10	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Jul 19
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	2	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
43	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¾
9¼	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	92	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
42	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	Jul 19
37	21	Anaconda	133	37½	36½	37½	+1⅛
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	48	48	48	Jul 22
19⅜	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	27	19½	18½	19½	+ ⅞
19	10	Andes Copper	1	16	16	16	Jul 21
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 20
30¾	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	30	30	30	Jul 22
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	98	98	98	Jul 13
7	3⅞	Arm Ill	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	56	56	56	Jul 20
10	5⅝	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
46½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	47	46½	47	+ ¾
11	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jul 22
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	9	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
70½	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	5	70½	67	70½	Jul 12
70	56	Assds Inv (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 24
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	13	40⅜	39¼	40¼	+ ½
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	58	58	58	
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	25	24⅜	24¾	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	7	7	7	Jul 22
14½	6⅛	Atl G & W In pf	2	12½	12¼	12¼	Jul 21
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	5	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
107¼	101¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107	107	107	
9⅞	5¼	Atlas Corp (¼e)	5	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
45	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 21
54¾	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	53	53	53	Jul 21
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	3	7½	7½	7½	Jul 20
8¼	4¼	Auburn Auto	4	4¾	4½	4½	
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 18
4¾	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18⅛e)	4	4⅜	4¼	4½	
11⅞	5	Bald Loco ct	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13¾	5⅞	Bangor & Aa pf	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	36	36	36	Jul 21
22⅜	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	17	22¾	21⅞	22¾	+1
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	7	13⅛	12½	13	Jun 21
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	10	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar(.56¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 22
18⅜	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	4	18	17¾	18	
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
115½	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	2	115½	115½	115½	Jul 18
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
83	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
18¾	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	37	18⅞	18	18⅞	+ ¾
19	15½	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
50	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	2	48	48	48	+ ⅜
41	29¾	Beth Steel	44	62¼	60⅝	62½	+1¾
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	1	16	16	16	
98⅜	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	2	98½	98½	98½	Jul 22
28¼	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	28	27½	28	+1⅛
20¼	9¾	Black & Decker	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
18	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	28	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅛
38½	22	Boeing Airplane	14	30⅞	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	78⅝	78½	78½	Jul 11
48½	27½	Ches Corp (1.85e)	2	44	43¾	44	Jul 22
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 19
13	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	12	3⅞	3½	3½	Jul 21
1⅛	⅝	Chi & N West	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1	Chi & N West pf	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Chi Great West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	12	5	5	5	
9⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	15⅝	15½	15½	
2¼	1	Chi M St P & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
37	23	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Jul 22
41¼	27⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jul 22
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	1	1	1	
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	23	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅛e)	2	10¾	10½	10½	Jul 21
17⅞	12	Chickasha Cot(⅜e)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	Childs Co	1	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
73	38¾	Chrysler Corp (1½e)	89	73½	71½	73	+1⅛
13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	6	11¼	11	11¼	Jul 22
27	10⅝	City Stores	1	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
28	24	Clark Equip	1	25½	25½	25½	—1
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	3	43	42¾	43	+ ½
28¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	16	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
141	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	9	140	139½	140	
90	87½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	88	88	88	Jul 19
12½	7¼	Colgate-Palm-P	39	13½	12½	13	+ ⅝
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	3	95½	95¼	95¼	Jul 21
30½	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	8	32½	29¾	32½	+3¼
20	9⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	3	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	6	20½	20½	20½	
22⅜	17	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	4	22	21	21	Jul 20
9⅝	5⅛	Colum G & El	16	8	7⅞	8	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	69½	69½	69½	Jul 22
16½	9	ColumPic vtc(2½%f)	7	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 19
95½	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	97	97	97	+3
46½	23	Comi Credit (4)	13	47	46⅛	47	+ ½
100	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Jul 22
51¼	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	13	52	50¾	52	+ ¾
105	90	Comi I T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Jul 6
10	5⅞	Comi Solvents	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
2	1	Com'with & South	29	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2½k)	2	43	43	43	Jul 22
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¼)	12	27	26¾	27	
8	3⅞	Conde Nast	4	8	7⅞	8	
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	6	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 13
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	7	17	17	17	+ ¼
10¼	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	4	9½	9¼	9½	
30¼	17	Cons Edison (1e)	17	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
100	88½	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	98⅜	98¼	98

Commerce and Finance

Business Drops Mid-Summer Laziness; Rises Substantially

Business and Industry

Hearing on Rates By ICC Is Ended; Ruling Next Year

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 23 (AP)—The fate of an attempt by Southern industry to increase its share in the rich Northern consuming market rested today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

En route to Washington were the bulky files of evidence in ICC docket No. 27,746, State of Alabama vs. New York Central Railroad, et al., some 400,000 words of it recorded here in a two-weeks hearing that ended yesterday.

With the files went Southern hopes for lower northbound freight rates on a long list of commodities.

With them, too, went the prayers of Northern interests who contend their industrial system may be threatened if those rates are granted.

South Wants Parity

The Southern petition asks, in effect, the identical scale of rates on northbound goods that are in effect within Northern freight classification territory.

The United States east of the Mississippi is divided into two rate-making areas, separated roughly by the Ohio and Potomac rivers. Different sets of rates exist within these areas and on different commodities.

As a general rule, Southern rates are higher. Rates on goods moving from the Southern territory northward also are higher than in the North, since they are based on an average struck between the two.

Dozens of traffic experts, rate experts, statisticians and economists offered facts and figures in attempts to prove:

For the South—(1) that Southern industry needs lowered freight rates so it can expand normally; (2) Northern consumers will benefit by getting Southern goods at competitive prices; (3) Southern railroad operating costs are lower than those in the North, and so justify lower rates.

For the North—(1) that Northern industry is hard pressed already to meet Southern price competition; (2) Southern industry enjoys so many natural advantages that the added benefit of lower rates will be "artificial aid," therefore unjustified; (3) the resulting acceleration of industrial migration to the South will upset the nation's economic balance.

One main argument put forth by the North was not allowed in the records when offered in the form of statistics. This was the argument that lower wage levels exist in the South and constitute an undue advantage for the South.

Northern counsel prepared today, however, to ask the Commission in full session to admit such evidence into the records. Testimony and exhibits bearing on this phase of the argument were allowed during the hearing only to be marked for possible consideration by the commission.

Decision Next Year

Issuing of an examiner's report on the hearing, and arguments before the full commission are the next steps in the case. A decision on the application is not expected before early next year.

Yesterday Massachusetts' Governor Charles F. Hurley told the Interstate Commerce Commission that proposed revision of north-bound freight rates on Southern goods would be "an unwise national development."

Governor Hurley expressed his view in a statement sent here to be read into the record at the ICC's freight rate hearing.

The statement said:

"It strikes me as an unwise national development to have any change made in the existing rate structure which would have the effect of further tearing down the industrial localities with high standards, in order to build up other localities where lower standards have been tenaciously retained."

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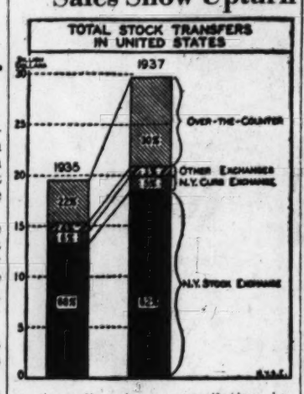
Over-the-Counter Sales Show Upturn



According to a compilation in the above chart by the New York Stock Exchange Bulletin, trading in over-the-counter in 1937 not only showed a substantial increase over 1935 but the increase was greater than the gain shown by the New York Stock Exchange in the like periods. Trading on the New York Curb Exchange and other exchanges showed declines.

A report by the Bulletin says that in 1937 the money value of stocks transferred from one owner to another, according to careful estimates, amounted to a little less than $30,000,000,000. This represented an increase of approximately 5 per cent over the corresponding figure for 1935.

The over-the-counter market in the United States is shown to have amounted to 30 per cent of the total in 1937. This represents a gain of eight points, or 36 per cent, in the over-the-counter proportion of the total as compared with 1935.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.8 P. C. In Week of July 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.8 per cent during the week ended July 16 due mostly to sharp advances in prices of farm products and foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The combined index of over 800 price series now stands at 78.9 per cent of the 1926 average, representing the highest level reached since late in March. It is 0.8 per cent above the corresponding week of June and 10.1 per cent below the index for the week ended July 17, 1937.

In addition to the farm products and foods groups, increases were also registered for hides and leather products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. Housefurnishing goods declined fractionally, and textile products and metal products remained unchanged at last week's level.

Principally because of higher prices for agricultural commodities together with increased prices for hides, skins, scrap steel, tankage, and crude rubber, the raw materials group index rose 1.1 per cent and is 1.5 per cent higher than it was a month ago. Compared with a year ago, raw material prices are down 16.7 per cent.

Commodity groups	July 16 1938	July 9 1938	July 17 1937	July 18 1936
All Commodities	78.9	78.3	87.8	80.1
Farm products	70.7	69.4	91.1	80.8
Foods	74.4	73.6	86.1	81.3
Hides and leather prod	92.1	91.5	107.6	93.8
Textile products	65.7	65.7	77.7	70.1
Fuel & lighting mtls	77.4	77.2	78.4	76.9
Metals and metal prod	95.3	95.3	95.3	86.1
Building materials	89.3	88.5	96.8	84.1
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	76.8	83.4	79.0
Housefur'shing goods	88.0	88.1	91.6	82.5
Miscellaneous	72.6	72.5	79.2	71.4
Raw materials	72.7	71.9	87.3	79.3
Semimfg articles	74.3	74.2	87.0	75.2
Finished products	82.9	82.3	88.6	81.4
All commodities other than farm products	80.7	80.3	87.2	79.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.6	81.4	86.2	79.4

June Air Travel Under 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Passenger traffic on domestic airlines in June showed a decrease of 4.3 per cent from May and of 2.1 per cent from June, 1937. May business was 16.2 per cent ahead of 1937. June was the first month in 1938 in which air travel has run under last year.

THE INFLATION BOOM HAS STARTED

In April and May of this year THE FINANCIAL WORLD, in the face of bearish propaganda on all sides, urged investors to prepare for the inevitable inflation boom that was bound to come as a result of the many inflationary policies of the government.

Articles along this line not only appeared in THE FINANCIAL WORLD but advertisements appeared in 50 leading newspapers of the country carrying the same message.

The purpose of today's "ad" is to urge every thinking investor to wake up to the advantages of reading THE FINANCIAL WORLD thoroughly in order to make the most out of the present situation. Whether you own stocks or are anxious to buy some, you need THE FINANCIAL WORLD in order to keep well informed on basic values and on the many vital facts necessary to sound judgment in investing.

What's Behind This Market?

Read "The Forces Behind This Bull Market" in July 27 FINANCIAL WORLD. Other features, "8 Stocks for the Business Man," "Are Coppers a Buy?" and "Low Priced Inflation Hedges." Return this "ad" and $1 for our next 4 issues. You will also receive our latest "INDEPENDENT APPRAISALS OF (1600) LISTED STOCKS." We give the vital facts you need to invest successfully.

The FINANCIAL WORLD
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

SEC Sues to Halt Refinancing Plan Of Associated Gas

NEW YORK (AP)—Charging violation of two New Deal statutes, the Securities and Exchange Commission has brought court action against the Associated Gas & Electric Company, testing the utility system's right to issue securities on an exchange basis without SEC registration and authorization.

Upon the SEC's petition, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ordered the company to show cause, on Aug. 2, why an injunction should not be issued, enjoining it from extending an issue of 5½ per cent convertible investment certificates, which mature next Nov. 15.

Alleged Violations

The complaint alleged specific violations of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 and the Securities Act of 1933 and the action is the first test of its kind since the utility act was upheld by the Supreme Court in the Electric Bond & Share Company legislation.

The system was charged with violating the utility act in that it did not ask the approval of the SEC before it sought to extend the issue of certificates; and with violating the Securities Act of 1933 by issuing new certificates without registering them, as required by law.

The company further violated both acts, the complaint charged, by using the mails without complying with provisions of the acts.

The system set forth its version of the court action in the following statement:

"The company stated that it had not yet received the complaint of the SEC, but that it assumed that the proceeding was brought for the purpose of obtaining a determination of the question, upon which counsel for the SEC and counsel for the company have been in disagreement, of whether the commission has jurisdiction over an extension of maturity of an outstanding maturity.

Firm Makes Offer

"The company stated that it had made an offer to holders of the 5½ per cent investment certificates due Nov. 15, 1938, under which they might presently receive payment in cash of 20 per cent, the remaining 80 per cent to be extended for either one year or five years. This offer was made for the purpose of conserving the cash of Associated Gas & Electric Company—which is the top company in the Associated system—during a period when the future business outlook is uncertain."

About $3,250,000 of the original issue of $31,000,000 in certificates was outstanding on Jan. 26, last, when the company set out to extend the issue, the complaint said. Holders of the certificates, the SEC charge continued, were offered new certificates for the old ones, along with a 2 per cent premium to those holders who would defer collection of their principal balance for the five-year period.

Travel by Air Is At New High Level But Profits Lagging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of at least 15 per cent in passenger miles flown may be recorded by domestic air lines this year, together with the expected revival in general business this fall, according to Standard Statistics.

It is estimated, says the report, that the total revenue passenger miles may reach 475,000,000 compared with the previous record of 407,500,000 in 1937.

Despite reduced public income, passenger traffic in each of the first five months of 1938 topped the comparable 1937 total, and while traffic in June is understood to have fallen below that in May and in June, 1937, it is estimated that there was an aggregate gain of close to 20 per cent for the first half. Although an increase in air travel is expected in the third quarter, only a moderate rise over the favorable third-quarter total of 1937 is likely, but in the fourth quarter comparison will again be with a depressed base. As passenger income accounts for more than two-thirds of all revenues, it is expected that gross receipts this year will set a new record.

Profits, however, will make a less favorable showing. Rates of pay are higher than last year and plane operating costs have been increased by the more general use of larger ships and by the added expense incident to attempts to increase flying safety. Moreover, passenger fares on most lines have been reduced moderately. Losses are believed to have been the rule for transporters in the first half year, with the deficits in some cases greater than a year earlier; Eastern Air Lines was probably an outstanding exception because of the small amount of competition it encounters and the fact that travel over its routes is heaviest during the winter.

With heavier average loads expected and some increase in operating efficiency probable, profitable operations are likely for the third quarter. The fourth quarter is seasonally poor, and despite a possible modest traffic stimulus as a result of the increase in railroad passenger fares in the east, earnings prospects for the transcontinental operators for the full year are unimpressive.

Youngstown Sheet Plans To Raise New Capital

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP)—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. called a special stockholders' meeting for August 30 to vote on a proposal to waive for one year preemptive rights on 500,000 shares of common stock preparatory to raising new capital.

While the form of the proposed new financing has not yet been definitely decided upon, the company's letter calling the meeting said it probably would be accomplished through issuance of convertible debentures and would total $30,000,000.

Proceeds would be used to retire bank loans and make further improvements, especially at the Indiana Harbor plant.

Mexico Working on Hull Hint To Act on Seized Farm Lands

MEXICO CITY, July 23 (AP)—The Foreign Office worked today on its reply to Secretary Hull's pointed suggestion that Mexico do something about farm lands seized from United States citizens—but there was no official intimation as to what the reply might be.

Unofficial sources suggested the Foreign Office might call attention to Mexico's indemnification law, which provides that the Government may pay for expropriated properties within 10 years after they are taken over.

It was not known, however, whether such a reply would be satisfactory to the American Secretary of State or whether he would press his suggestion for arbitration of the issue arising from the expropriation of an estimated 1,000,000 acres of land from American owners since 1927.

An organization calling itself "The Socialist Front of Lawyers" sent out a statement saying:

"The payment of our debt should be computed on the basis of the new concept of international finance which fixes obligations on the capacity to pay, and according to which neither England, nor Germany, nor Italy, nor France, nor Belgium has paid its 'sacred debt' contracted from 1914-1919."

Newspaper Statement

On the other hand, the newspaper El Universal Grafico said that "far from causing us worry (the note) should be an encouragement to intensify production to put Mexico in the position it deserves among producing countries. It is urgent that Mexico increase exports to increase its income to meet obligations imposed by its policy of betterment for the people."

In his note suggesting arbitration of the land question, Mr. Hull did not mention Mexico's expropriation March 19 of properties belonging to 17 United States and British oil companies. Belief was expressed in some quarters that he might have chosen the topic of farm lands to pave the way for a later discussion of the oil expropriation. The Mexican Government already has assured both the United States and Great Britain that the oil properties will be paid for.

The Foreign office announced that Mexicans abroad had contributed 91,670 pesos (about $18,400) to help pay indemnities for the oil properties, valued by the former owners at $400,000,000.

The Government has instructed consuls to cease receiving contribution in view of President Cardenas' decision to seek other methods of paying the indemnity.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A blunt warning that Mexico would be subject to economic penalties if she refused to arbitrate the issue arising from her seizure of American-owned farm land was issued yesterday by Chairman Pittman (D) Nevada, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A refusal, Mr. Pittman said, would "destroy the good neighbor policy as far as the United States and Mexico are concerned."

"Mexico," he continued, "then would forfeit all the financial and other voluntary aid we have given her through our spirit of friendship and desire for peace, prosperity and upbuilding of that country."

U. S. Buys Much Silver

This recalled that the United States is the most important purchaser of Mexican silver, and that silver sales are an important factor in the Mexican economy.

Mr. Pittman's statements attracted attention, especially since he often reflects administration views on foreign affairs.

Publication of the Mr. Hull note, Mr. Pittman said, was a repudiation of assertions made in Mexico that the United States Government was in sympathy with the policy being carried out by the Cardenas government in its expropriation of property, not only agrarian, but mineral also."

"The oil incident, although involving some different factors, was but a continuation of similar acts committed against American farmers under the Agrarian Act," the Senator added.

MEXICO CITY, (AP) — Unofficial sources suggested yesterday Mexico might call attention to her 10-year indemnification law in replying to Secretary Hull's request for early payment for expropriated American-owned lands.

In addition, these sources said Mexico could plead unavoidable irregularities growing out of her radical reconstruction of economic and social bases. The indemnification law provides the Government may pay for expropriated properties within 10 years after they are taken over.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A leading Bostonian once told me that the fundamental principle of world economic stability was the sacredness, the inviolability, of debts. This was in 1934, and was addressed indirectly to the New Deal administration, which he saw was writing down mortgages, decreasing interest rates, and so destroying American economy. I suggested that the history of the world proves the opposite to be the case; the world has moved forward on a carpet of cancelled debts, claims reduced from their original paper values either directly by default or indirectly by inflation. The world, with greater or less intensity, is always in revolt against the burden of debt; the current generation looks distastefully on its grandfather's debentures.

Class Between Two Views

There has just been concluded an interesting clash between these two points of view. If ever a nation made a worship of financial rectitude, of the sacredness of debt, that nation is England. (Forget the war debt please). And of all nations who thrive on default, Germany is master.

Guardians of the Tradition of the Financially Upright were Neville Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, and Montague (Mystery) Norman. Bargainers for the Wicked Defaulters: Adolf Hitler, Hermann Goering, and Hjalmar Horace Greely Schacht. The issue: Germany has swallowed Austrian territory; is she to assume the responsibility of Austria's foreign debts?

The German gambit was to deny completely with foaming indignation any responsibility whatever for Austria's debts. The British reply was to mutter of clearing agreements, of earmarking sterling earned by German exporters to England for payment to British holders of German and Austrian debts.

The outcome of the subsequent negotiations is an arrangement by which Germany assumes responsibility for Austria's obligations to British holders of Austrian bonds, but makes the British holders of German debts pay for it by accepting a lower rate of interest.

Service of the Austrian 3 per cent and 4½ per cent guaranteed loans (guaranteed that is by the British Government) continues unchanged. The 7 per cent Dawes loan to Germany, together with the 1930 7 per cent loan to the Austrian Government both have their interest reduced to 5 per cent, but are now graced with a 2 per cent sinking fund.

Concessions to Britain

The Young loan of 1930, with 5½ per cent interest, is reduced to 4½ per cent interest with a 1 per cent sinking fund. The 6 per cent Saarbruecken loan of 1928 is reduced to 4½ per cent; a long line of State, provincial and municipal loans have their interest cut,—"as a temporary settlement during the next two years,"—by one half.

A concession secured from the Germans is that, remarkably enough, British holders of German municipal bonds will actually receive some cash for the next two years, instead of the imposingly named "Konversionskasse" bonds with which they have had to be content in past years. Thus cash payments of interest on Saarbrucken and municipal bonds will amount to some £270,000, but the cut in interest on Young, Dawes and Austrian sevens will be £500,000 per annum. This £500,000 will now be paid into a sinking fund.

It is interesting to add up the points scored by each side. First, on the British side. The Germans are "pursuaded" to accept liability for the Austrian bonds, despite the initial denial of responsibility. The British get as much sterling out of the Germans as before, although for the next two years the capital of the debts will be shrinking by the amount of the sinking fund. The British get this result without the inconvenience of operating a trade clearing, from which they might have got considerably less than from the agreement.

Points Won by Germany

The points scored by Germany are much more satisfying to her than our score is to us. First, Germany has done a bilateral deal with Britain, and thanks to the British willingness to negotiate for a compromise, Germany has not had to face what she feared—a co-operative front from her creditors. Britain has bailed out and left other creditors to fend for themselves. Second, Germany has given the appearance of a concession from her original position, at no cost to herself, since she does not increase her total outpayments in sterling. Third Germany has secured considerable Austrian assets; the Austrians before Anschluss were able to pay full service of their debt, but the Germans have annexed the assets, the ability to serve the debt, while they have transferred the burden of the service to British holders of other German bonds. Fourth, Germany has added one more precedent to strengthen her principle of changing her obligations by threatening default. And fifth, Germany keeps her hands free to renew the process of piecemeal default whenever she may want to in the future.

Sir John Simon, praising his handiwork, described it as a constructive achievement, an example of the better way of adjusting differences by mutual consent. The Financial News, leading daily organ of City opinion, says that the settlement is "Based upon assumptions which a considerable body of opinion in the City will reject." The British Government has won tactical concessions at the cost of sacrifice of principles, and "it is greatly to be feared that the success which has attended the German technique will not be lost upon other debtor nations, nor indeed in the long run upon Germany herself."

The debtor holds the master hand. The whole German technique of economic expansion into central and southern Europe depends on her buying from other countries more than she can pay for, and entangling her creditor in the toils of trying to get out of Germany what she is owed. It's the man who owes the piper calls the tune.

Navy Destroyer Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Navy Department announced award of contracts for two destroyers to the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company at $5,082,000 each, the price subject to adjustment for changes in labor and material prices. Another contract for two destroyers was awarded to Bath Iron Works Corporation for $5,067,000 each, with the same price adjustment stipulation.

Business in U. S. Shows More Gains; Fall Outlook Good

NEW YOFK, July 23 (AP)—Putting behind it the usual midsummer economic laziness, the nation continued to produce more, build more and consume more the past week—as evidenced by contra-seasonal gains in steel and textile mills, in building construction, carloadings and electric power production.

The indices were rising—and, in doing so, they were delineating a sharp contrast with this time last summer when there appeared the first signs of the depression which came in earnest in the fall.

Steel mill activity showed one of the most substantial gains. The rate of operations in the mills the past week was 36.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 32.2 per cent the previous week, the highest since mid-November, but still a long, long way away from the 82.5 per cent production a year ago.

The business optimists—and plenty are to be found, especially when looking forward to the fall—got support from forecasts of the Federal Housing Administration that residential building this summer would be the most active since 1929. The new residential mortgage guarantee business this month, the FHA said, would run to twice that of July last year.

Production in the automobile factories was tapering off further, in preparation for the shift-over to new models. But sales reports in the industry were cheering and, in view of curtailed production the past weeks, there was talk of a possible new-car shortage later in the year if the sales gains should continue.

Mid-summer, too, found Wall Street in fairly good spirits.

The bulls and the bears had a lively time of it during the week in the stock market. It was a contest of those who believed the market, since it started its precipitous rise in June, had gone up too fast and was far ahead of actual betterment in business; and those who believed the rise so far discounted rationally the business and industrial recovery already under way and could be extended further over future prospects.

However, there were still discordant notes in the chorus of optimism.

The Federal Government's anti-monopoly action against the film industry, particularly, somewhat dampened the ardor of the Street as it wondered whether similar actions would be pursued in other directions.

Revival of political tenseness in areas abroad also put the financial and speculative community in a mood to watch closely for developments to see whether these things are passing shadows or gathering clouds.

Sears Sales 12 P. C. Lower in Half Year

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail order and retail organization, reported its sixth period sales, from June 20 to July 16, totaled $35,901,536, a decrease of $6,134,424, or 14.6 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

Sales for the first six periods this year, Jan. 31 to July 16, were $224,986,360, a decrease of $30,395,725, or 11.9 per cent, compared with total sales for the same period in 1937.

Engineering Awards 47 P. C. Above 1937

By the Associated Press

New York Awards for engineering construction in the week ended July 19 amounted to $45,035,000, 12 per cent below the previous week, but 47 per cent above the corresponding week last year, the Engineering News-Record reported.

The comparative table showed:

	Wk. Ended Tue.	Year Ago
Private	$29,343,000	$15,060,000
State-municipal	26,000,000	12,850,000
Federal	9,584,000	2,167,000
Total	45,935,000	30,695,000

Challenge to Bank Management Is Seen In New Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The liberalized rules for Federal bank examination and investment which went into effect July 1 open up new banking hazards and new profit opportunities, Marvin Bower, partner of McKinsey, Wellington & Co., management engineers, asserted. The new types of loans permitted by the regulations, Mr. Bower pointed out, involve danger for banks which fail to apply new credit standards and investigation methods.

"One of the most important results of the new regulations," Mr. Bower stated, "will be to expand the granting of long-term loans by commercial banks. Through the purchase of 'securities,' as broadly defined in these rules, banks may now grant loans to certain types of enterprises for as long as 10 years. This field opens vast opportunities for most banks, and provides a form of intermediate commercial credit which meets an urgent need. It likewise offers a serious challenge to bank management.

"If banks engaged in making these new types of loans are to avoid becoming 'industrial managers' on a large scale a few years hence, they must develop entirely new methods of approach in handling applications for long-term credit. Earning power must be emphasized rather than the present balance-sheet position.

"Recent banking experience has also shown the need for giving greater attention to earning power in granting all types of loans. This requires consideration of such factors as the outlook for the industry in which the prospective borrowing company operates; its competitive position; the soundness of the company's policies in regard to sales, purchasing, manufacturing, finance, personnel and industrial relations; distribution costs; and efficiency of management.

"The next few months should see many industrial and commercial concerns securing much-needed long-term capital from this relatively new source. Whether the banks will ultimately have to 'manage' a sizeable proportion of these depends upon the character of their loan investigation."

Celanese Shows Business Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While June figures of Celanese Corp. of America are not yet available, Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president, said: "The six months' earnings will be a little better than we expected."

Retail Business Is 5 to 12 P. C. Below 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Accompanying the turn to greater activity in industry, retail trade last week showed gains over the preceding period and narrowed the recent margin of decline as compared with last year, said Dun & Bradstreet.

"Progress of retail distribution was checked by rain in some districts," the review declared, "but went ahead sufficiently to make disparity with 1937 comparatives less pronounced.

"Replacement of depleted inventories buoyed wholesale volume, which was amplified further by fall buying approaching its peak. Due to additional new orders to both consumer and durable goods industries, more workers were recalled and some plants were reopened following prolonged shutdowns.

"Rain and cloudy weather narrowed gains for the week in some parts of the country, but surge in demand for nearly all types of summer merchandise sent volume 2 to 5 per cent over that for the one preceding.

"As more of the leading centers of distribution caught up with their figures of a year ago decline in retail distribution from that for the corresponding 1937 week was but 5 to 12 per cent, taking the country as a whole."

"Distinct pick-up in trade was apparent in more parts of the Middle West, but sales still were short by 7 to 20 per cent, against the mounting volume of 1937. In the Northwest high temperatures nearly cleared stocks of summer goods, narrowing the gap from last year to 2 to 5 per cent. Quietness spread to more parts of the South, and the small gain for the week still left sales 6 to 10 per cent behind last year's. Despite improvement of sales in farming areas, drop for the Southwest from 1937 was widened to 2 to 8 per cent. Money from larger crops and stronger lumber demand prevented Pacific Coast sales from going more than 6 to 12 per cent under 1937."

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 22

Other Massachusetts Saving Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 17
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25	Acme Wire vtc (5%e)	27	27	27
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
25	Ala Gt Sou (3e)	53	53	53
100	Alliance Inv	1¾	1¾	1¾
350	Alum Co Am	100½	98	100½
400	Alum Co Am pf (6)	103¼	103	103¼
150	Alum Ltd	112	111⅛	112
200	Am Airlines	14½	41½	14½
200	Am Centrifuga 1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	ACP&LA ww (1.72h)	29	28½	29¾
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Am Cyan B (.60)	25	24¼	25
100	Am & Fgn P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Am Gas & El (1.40)	29¾	29½	29¾
150	Am G&E pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
100	Am Light & T (.90e)	15	15	15
100	Am Meter (.60e)	24½	24½	24½
300	Am Republics (.10e)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
400	Am Seal-Kap (.10e)	6	5⅞	6
200	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
400	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Assod G&El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Asso G&El pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Atl Cst Fish	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	25¾	25¾	25¾
15	Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Atlas Ply	13	13	13
400	Austin Silver M	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Aviation & Tran	2½	2½	2½
50	Axton-Fis A	32	32	32
200	Babcock & Wil	29½	29¼	29½
100	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Baldwin Loco war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Baldwin Rub	8	7⅞	8
700	Barium Sta Stl	2	2	2
50	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	9½	9½	9½
3000	Bath Iron Wks	9¼	8⅞	9⅛
100	Berk & Gay Furn	12	12	12
100	Berk & Gay F war	½	½	½
700	Bliss (E W)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	41	41	41
200	Blumenthal (S)	12	11¾	12
100	Bourjois	4	4	4
100	Brezee Corp	5	5	5
100	Brewst Aero (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	Bridgpt Mach	8¾	8¼	8¾
800	Brown P&W	7¾	7½	7½
300	Brown Rubber	4	4	4
300	Bunk Hill & S	17	16⅝	17
100	Calmbia Sug (1.60a)	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Can Marconi	1⅝	1⅝	7⅝
2200	Carib Syn	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Carman B	3	3	3
200	Carrier Corp	27¼	27	27¼
300	Casco Prod (1½e)	14¾	14	14¾
50	Celanese 1 pf	75	75	75
50	CenNYPow pf(5)	89¾	89	89¾
800	Cen Ohio Stl (½e)	7⅞	7⅝	7¾
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	81¼	81¼	81¼
225	Cen St El 6% pf	6¾	6	6¾
100	Centrif Pie (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Chi Fle Shaft (4)	77	77	77
100	Chi Riv&Mach (½e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Cities Service	9⅞	9¾	9¾
800	Cit Svc pf	42¾	42¼	42½
1200	Colon Develop	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	Colo Fuel & Ir war	7	7	7
700	Colum O & G	3½	3½	3½
100	Comm Pub Svc (1½e)	24½	24½	24½
600	Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
300	Compo Sm M vtc (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Cons Biscuit (.20e)	6½	6½	6½
100	Cons Copper min	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	74	74	74
50	Cons Mng & S (1e)	61¼	61¼	61¼
25	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
200	Cont Roll & Stl	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Cooper-Bess	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Copperweld St (.80e)	26	26	26
200	Cosden Petro	1¾	1¼	1¾
100	Creole Pet (½a)	24½	24½	24½
200	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Det Gray Ir (.04)	2	2	2
100	Det Mich Stove	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Det Paper Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Driver-Har	21½	21	21½
25	Duke Power (1½e)	59¾	59¾	59¾
100	Duro-Test (.10e)	5½	5½	5½
100	Duval Tex Sul	8	8	8
1700	Eagle Pitch Lin	12	11¾	12
100	East Gas & F	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	East G&F 6pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
25	East G&F prfp (4½)	47	47	47
100	Easy Wash MB	4	4	4
100	Edis Bros Strs (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾
300	Eisler Eloc	1¾	1¼	1¾
2500	El Bond & Sh	9¾	9¼	9¾
100	El P & L war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Elec Shares	2¾	2¾	2¾
75	Emp G & F 6½ pf	51	50½	51
200	Empty Corp	7	7	7
100	Esquire-Coron (1.20a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Fairchild Av (.15e)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
100	Fansteel Met	6	6	6
700	Fisk Rub	7½	7½	7½
200	Fla P & L $7 pf (7¼k)	47½	47	47
400	Ford M Can A (1)	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
100	Gen Firepfg (.35e)	13	13	13
300	Gen Invest	¾	¾	¾
500	Glen Alden Coal (1½e)	6¾	6¼	6½
100	Godchaux Sug B	16	16	16
3600	Grand Nat Films			
400	Gray Tel P S	10	9½	10
100	Greenf T & D	7	6¾	7
200	Groc Str Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Gulf Oil (1½e)	46	45½	46
1000	Hall Lamp	3¼	2⅞	3¼
200	Hartford Ray vtc	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Hearn D Stre	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	Hearn D St pf	30	30	30
500	Hecla Min	9¾	10	10
100	Hewitt Rub (.35e)	10¾	10¾	10¾
50	Hires A (.2)	52	52	52
900	Humble Oil (¾e)	71¾	71	71¾
450	Ill Zinc (.80)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	17	17	17
25	Int Met Ind A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400	Int Pap&Pow war	3	3	3
200	Internat Pet (1½a)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
100	Inter Hydro Ele	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Inter Radio (½e)	10½	10½	10½
200	Inter Vitamin (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
20	Inters Pw Del pf	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Invest Roy (.06)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Irving Air Chu (1)	11½	11½	11½
100	Ital Superpow A	½	½	½
200	Jacobs (F L)	5¾	5½	5¾
400	Jones & Lau Stl	33¾	32¾	33¾
50	Kansas G&E pf (7)	111	111	111
100	Kingston Prod	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Kress (S H) pf (.60)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Lake Shore M (4)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Lakey Fdy & M	2¾	2¾	2¾
450	Locke Stl Ch (20f)	13¾	13¼	13⅝
200	Lockheed Airc	14¼	14	14¼
500	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2100	Long Is L pf (6)	33	34	34
50	Long Is L pf B (3)	26½	26½	26½
500	Louis L & E (.40)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Lynch Corp (1½e)	38¾	38½	38¾
200	Majestic Rad & T	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100	Mapes Cons (2)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	McWill Dredg	16¾	16¾	16¾
25	Mead John (3a)	120¾	120¾	120¾
100	Mercant Strs (1e)	19	19	19
2100	Merritt-C & S	5	4⅞	5
100	Merritt-C&S war	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Mesabi Iron			
400	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
200	Michigan G&O	3	3	3
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Mid West war	¾	¾	¾
100	Midwest Oil (1)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Mount Clty Copp	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Murray Oh Mfg (.15e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Nat Baking (1½e)	7	7	7
100	Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Nat City Lines	10	10	10
100	Nat Container (⅜e)	8	8	8
100	Nat Fuel G (.60)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	36	36	36
50	Nat Stl Car (1½e)	61¼	61¼	61¼
200	Nat Sug Ref (1e)	15	15	15
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Nat Un Rad	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Nehi Corp (1e)	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞
100	New Bradford	4⅛	4	4⅛
50	NEngPAPC pf (3½k)	53	53	53
100	Newmont Min (1e)	76	76	76
700	NYC Amtjibus war	20	19	19⅞
100	Niag Hud Pow	9	8¾	9
100	Niles-Beb-P (1e)	38¼	38¼	38¼
100	Nipissing Mine (.15e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1½	1½	1½
100	Nor Am Ray A	24	24	24
200	Nor Am Ray B	24	24	24
20	No Ind PS 7% pf (7)	78¼	78¼	78¼
100	Ocla Nat Gas	9	9	9
100	Oldetwyle Dist	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Pac Pub Svc	7¼	7¼	7¼
300	Pan-Am Air (3½e)	17⅛	17	17⅛
50	Page-Her Tub (4a)	94	92¼	92¼
500	Pantepec Oil	8¼	8	8¼
200	PrkrsbgRAR (1.60)	17	16½	16½
100	Penmroad (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Pa-Cent Airl	8½	8½	8½
25	PennEd$2.80pf	26½	26½	26½
25	Pepperell	83	83	83
200	Phila Co (.55e)	6½	6½	6½
1700	Phillips Pkg	4¼	4	4
800	Phoenix Sec	4	3⅞	4
50	Pinen Sec pf	23	23	23
800	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3	3
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	71¾	71¼	71¾
200	Pitts Pl Gl (½e)	103¾	102¾	103¾
300	Prod Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Red Bank Oil	5	5	5
100	Rio Grande2Val G vtc	¾	¾	¾
500	Root Pet	2¾	2⅝	2¾
100	Root Pet pf	7½	7½	7½
100	Russeks F Ave (½)	8	8	8
100	Rustless I & S	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	St Regis Pap	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
200	Scoville Mfg	24	24	24
100	Scullin Stl	9	9	9
100	Scullin Stl war	1	1	1
1200	Segal Lock & H	12	12	12
200	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Sel Ind pf (5½)	73½	73½	73½
100	Serrick B	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sharp & Denn	8¾	8¾	8¾
350	Sherwin-Wms (1½e)	110¾	110	110¾
100	Shrevept El D St	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Simmons Har& Pt	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Simplicity Pat	3½	3½	3½
300	Solar Mfg	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	So Penn Oil (1½e)	36	36	36
200	South Roy (.20e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Stand Dredg	2½	2½	2½
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	97	97	97
500	St Pow & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Stand Stl-Lead	¼	¼	¼
100	Stand Tube B	4	4	4
100	Starrett Corp vtc	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Sterchi Br Stores	4¼	4	4¼
100	Steel Alum Prod	6	6	6
25	Stetson (JB)	8½	8½	8½
50	Stroock & Co	13	13	13
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Taggart	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Taylor (K) Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	Technicolor (½e)	21¾	21¾	21¾
900	Thew Shovel	16¾	15¾	16¾
100	Tilo Roof (.1)	11¼	11¼	11¼
4100	Toh Prod Exp (.25g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Tri-Cont war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Union Press Pf (1)	14¼	14¼	14¼
800	United Aire war	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
300	Unit Chem	6	6	6

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	11	⅞	⅞
800	Unit Gas	4½	4½	4⅝
100	Unit Gas pf (7)	97½	97½	97½
800	Unit Lt&Pow A	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Unit Lt & P pf	27¼	26⅞	27¼
325	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	80½	79⅝	79⅝
200	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	42	42	42
100	U S & I Sec pf (2½k)	60	60	60
200	U S Foil B	7½	7½	7½
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	29½	29½	29½
100	U S Rub Recl	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	UnitWall Paper(.10e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Util & Ind pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1100	Valspar Corp	2¾	2¾	2⅞
100	Valspar pf (1K)	35¾	35	35¾
1400	Venezuel Pet	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
500	Walker Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	West Vt C&C	2	2	2
200	Wne Oil-O-Mat	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Woodley Pet (.40)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
100	Wright Harg (.40a)	8	8	8

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	99	99	99
1	Ala Pow 5s 68	89¼	89¼	89¼
4	Ala Pow 5s '56	91⅞	91¾	91⅞
17	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	106⅝	106¼	106¼
9	Am G&E 5s 2028	108½	108⅛	108½
12	Am P&L 6s 2016	89	88⅝	88½
1	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	103	103	103
19	Ark P&L 5s '56	98	97½	98
12	As Elec 4½s 53	45½	45	45
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	120	120	120
3	Caro P&L 5s '56	97	97	97
5	Cen Ill PS 4½s '81H	98⅛	97½	98⅛
2	Cen Ill PS 4½s '67F	98¼	98¼	98¼
8	Cen P&L 5s '56	94½	94½	94½
6	Cen St El 4½s '54	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
1	Cen St El 5s '49	36½	36½	36½
6	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	56½	56½	56½
5	Chi Dist E 6s '61 B	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Cities Ser 5s '69	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
1	Cities Ser 5s '58	65½	65½	65½
2	Cities Ser 5s '58 reg	65	65	65
21	Cities Ser 5s '66	66⅝	66⅛	66⅜
1	Cit SG Pipe 6s '43	103	103	103
3	Cit SP&L 5½s '49	63⅝	63½	63⅝
8	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	64	63½	64
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
1	Commu P Sv 5s '60 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Con Gas L&P 7 5.51	129	129	129
4	Con GEL Ba 3½s '71	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
15	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	82½	81¾	81¾
4	Del El Pow 5½s '59	102	102	102
13	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
1	Det C Gas 5s '50 B	104¾	104	104¾
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	4	4	4
12	East G & F 4s '58 A	76⅛	76	76⅛
1	Edison El Illu 3½s '65	109½	109½	109½
2	Elec P & L 5s 2030	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	98	98	98
48	Emp O & R 5½s '42	100	99¾	99⅞
5	Estone Cot M 5s '48	102	102	102
5	Fla P & L 5s '54	91½	91	91½
3	Gary E & G 5s '44 st	92	91½	92
12	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	81¾	81¼	81¾
9	Geo Pow 5s '67	92¾	92¼	92¼
5	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	70	70	70
14	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	94	93½	94
6	Ill P&L 6s '53	101¼	101	101¼
1	Ind Svc 5s '50	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Inters Pow 5s '52	35½	35	35½
1	Inters Pow 5s '57	56	56	56
2	Inters P S 4½s '58	76	76	76
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63A	51	51	51
6	Jacksony Gas 5s '42 st	48¾	48	48¾
1	JerCenP&L4½s'61C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	102¼	102¼	102½
5	Ky Util 5s '69 I	83½	83½	83½
3	Ky Util 5s '61 H	83	83	83
6	LehighPS6s2026A	99½	99½	99½
1	Lib McN & L 5s '42	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	McCord R 6s '43	67½	67½	67½
5	Mengel Co 4½s'47	92	92	92
3	Metro El 4s'65 G	107½	107	107½
1	Midland Val 5s'43	64	64	64
8	Minn P&L 4½s'78	96	96	96
3	Minn P&L 5s'55	103	103	103
3	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	85½	85½	85½
1	Mont-Dak P 5½s'44	99	99	99
3	Nat P&L 6s2026A	89½	89½	89½
10	Nelsner Bro 6s'48	90	90	90
5	Nevada Cal E 5s'56	83½	83½	83½
2	N Eng G&E 5s '56	57½	57	57½
2	N Eng G&E 5s '47	58	58	58
10	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	90¾	90½	90¾
3	N Orl P S 5s '42 st	93	93	93
4	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105	105	105
3	NY&West Lt 4½s67	107⅛	107	107⅛
1	NY St E&G 4½s80	97½	96⅞	97½
1	Nor Am L&P5½s56	88½	85½	88½
1	Nor Ind PS 4½s70E	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
1	Nor West P S 5s '57	95	95	95
5	OklaNatGas4½s'51A	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	80½	80½	80½
2	Pac Inv 5s '48A	91	91	91
1	Pac P&L 5s '55	74½	74½	74½
22	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	90¼	89	90¼
6	Pen El 4s '71F	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Phila El P 5½s'72	112	112	112
2	Potomc Ed 4½s'61F	108	108	108
1	Pow Cor Can 4½s59B	101	101	101
7	Pub S N Ill 4½s'81 F	104¾	104½	104¾
10	Pub S N Ill 4½s '60I	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	PugSd P&L 5½s'49	78¼	78¼	78¼
3	Pug Sd P&L 4½s 50D	71½	71½	71½
4	Schulte RE 6s '51	29	28½	29
1	Scripps 5½s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104¾	104¼	104¾
11	S E P&L 6s 2025A	95¼	95	95¼
3	So Cal Ed 3½s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	So Cal Ed 5s '47	108	108	108
3	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	104½	104½	104½
14	So Ind Ry 4s '51	49	48½	48½
2	Tex P&L 5s '56	104	104	104
1	Toledo Ed 5s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	57½	56	57½
17	Stand G&E 6s'51	56½	55⅞	55⅞
3	Stand G&E 6s'66	56⅜	56	56
2	Stand P&L 6s'57	53½	53¼	53¼
3	Starrett Corp 5s'50	30	30	30
16	Tenn Pub S 5s'70	94	93⅞	94
2	Tex El S 5s'60	92¾	92¾	92¾
15	Utah P&L 4½s'44	87	86¼	87
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	86	86	86
1	Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	106½	106½	106½
3	Wash Wat P 5s '60	105½	105½	105½
6	West Uewsp Un 6s '44	51¾	51	51¼
3	West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	93½	93½	93½
4	W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

1	Bu Aire Pr 7s '52 st	71	71	71
1	Ercole M El 6½s '53 A	55	55	55
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	26¼	26¼	26¼
3	Unit El Svc 7c '56	60	60	60

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Oct.	8.75	8.85	8.75	8.83	+.09
Dec.	8.85	8.93	8.83	8.91	—.09
Jan.	8.88	8.95	8.86	8.93	+.09
March	8.88	8.89	8.88	8.98	—.10
May	8.94	9.02	8.93	9.02	+.19
July	8.98	8.98	8.96	8.98	....

Spots 8.92, up 9 points.

	Liverpool Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
July	4.85	4.86	4.84	4.85	—.02
Oct.	4.86	4.89	4.85	4.88	—.02
Jan.	4.92	4.96	4.92	4.95	—.01
March	4.96	4.99	4.96	4.99	—.01
May	4.96	4.99	4.96	4.02n	

Spots, 5.06 unchanged.

n Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 21: Receipts, $12,829,192.12; expenditures, $23,469,332.44; net balance, $2,142,747,126.41, including $1,552,103,986.45 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $15,011,529.68. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $213,298,740.80; expenditures, $575,184,642, including $144,949,923.76 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $361,-885,901.20; gross debt, $37,115,822,323.57, a decrease of $491,318.20 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,995,278,009.23.

American International Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—American International Corporation, a management investment company, reported net assets of $18,932,259, based on market quotations, on June 30, equal to $8.83 a share of common stock. This compares with net assets of $17,453,-422 at the end of business Dec. 31, 1937, equal to $7.45 a share.

Georgia Bank Clearings Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Bank clearings in Atlanta, Ga., have shown substantial gains on both July 16 and July 18 over the corresponding days in 1937, the gain on July 16 being $1,000,000 and on July 18, $600,000.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 9.87½; export 10.15-25. Tin steady; spot and near-by 43.50; forward 43.55; Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; forward 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.75. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Big Wheat Supply Decided Handicap To Grain Prices

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, July 23—Rapid piling up of wheat in the United States visible supply, with no adequate export outlet apparent, is just now decidedly handicapping grain prices everywhere.

A visible supply augmented 21,000,000 bushels in a single week, about the biggest increase ever known for any equal period, seems to have caught the trade unprepared, with arrivals expected to continue large during some time to come.

One of the difficulties is the fact that American farmers confronted with a Government loan at a generally higher level than can be obtained for wheat if sold outright are still debating whether to dispose of their grain, or take a chance and attempt to get a better figure through such a loan.

Inasmuch as producers who take Government loans are expected to co-operate with the Federal authorities in reducing the domestic wheat acreage for the 1939 crop, the situation is looked upon as somewhat complicated. Trade reports indicate that in various sections there will be liberal adoption of acreage reduction ideas, but that in other sections a probable outcome will be the reverse. One case which elicits particular interest is western Kansas, where a large curtailment of acreage seems assured.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that stocks of old wheat in interior mills, elevators and warehouses July 1 totaled 31,833,000 bushels.

This compared with record low stocks of 11,942,000 bushels in such storage a year ago and 38,107,000 for the 1927-36 10-year average.

The Department said total stocks of old wheat in interior commercial and farm storage on July 1 totaled 91,091,000 bushels compared with 33,-793,000 on July 1, last year.

The July 1 commercial and farm storage stocks were classed as follows:

Hard red winter wheat, 31,981,000 bushels; soft red winter, 24,125,000; hard red spring, 14,843,000; durum 3,744,000; and white, 16,398,000.

Motor Fuel Demand In August Estimated Higher Than in 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated a daily average supply of 3,438,100 barrels of domestic crude oil would be needed for the August market.

This is 40,000 barrels higher than for July but 274,000 barrels less than the actual daily production in August last year.

The decreased demand, the bureau said, can be accounted for by the larger estimates for gasoline stock reduction.

Daily average crude oil production and runs to stills during the four weeks, June 4 to July 2, averaged 3,115,000 and 3,110,000 barrels, respectively.

During the period refinable and heavy stocks of crude declined 6,911,000 barrels.

The bureau estimated the August demand for domestic motor fuel at 50,000,000 barrels, almost 1 per c

Harlan Judge Warns Against Any Move to Influence Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

wise peaceful little farming community to the boiling point.

Yesterday's session had dragged along dully as the Government put the finishing touches to its rebuttal arguments. It looked very much like a quiet day for the newspaper men who are here recording this wholesale attempt by the Government to convict the ruling clique of the Harlan coal domain of defrauding labor of its rights, under the Wagner Act, to join in unions of their own choosing.

Then came word that, while the jury was relaxing on the lawn of the house where it is living during the trial, three leading citizens of the county from which five of their number came not only spent an hour walking up and down across the street from them, but also spent part of it sitting on the grass directly opposite them in the company of one of the defendants.

The three were haled before Judge Ford and confessed that they had been brought here to London by A. D. Hall, "an attorney in the case," who also happens to be the uncle of Merle Middleton. Mr. Hall's status was another surprise. He had never notified the court that he was an attorney for any defendant. Merle Middleton said that he had retained his uncle three weeks before the trial started, but admitted that Monday of this week was the first time the Clay County lawyer had appeared in court here.

As the story was unraveled, it appeared that the trio not only had been strolling about where their friends on the jury could witness their close relations with defendants, but also had been making the acquaintance in the corridors of the court building itself, of the majority of the defendants.

Warned by Judge

Judge Ford disposed of the visitors with a peremptory warning that the only place in London where they would be welcome in the future was the jail. Then Merle and Theodore Middleton learned in equally plain terms that involvement in any more such conduct would also put them promptly behind prison bars. And as for all the defendants, millionaire Harlan coal operators as well as their former hired deputy sheriffs, he let them know that from now on their privileges of coming and going from the courtroom at will are at an end.

He told them he was tired "of having you loafing and parading around the streets while Court is in session. From now on I'm going to say to you defendants that I'm going to expect you in Court whenever it is in session." He added that he would have the roll called and that any infraction of his ruling would be dealt with speedily and severely.

The three visitors from Clay County gave their names as W. M. Roach, S. E. Sizemore and Clarence Chestnut. The first is former warden of the Kentucky State Reformatory. Mr. Sizemore said he is postmaster of Sexton's Creek, Ky. Mr. Chestnut, asked if he was related to a man of the same name on the jury, replied:

"He's my father."

Mr. Roach was the first to come under the examination of Judge Ford. He admitted that among members of the jury he was acquainted with "two of them—well, I guess I know three of them."

Mr. Sizemore came next. He mumbled something about having "come on business," but the judge snapped him off with a curt reminder that "you're old enough to know better than to do a thing like this." His final excuse that he had "just come over as a matter of curiosity," got a snort from the judge and further prodding under which he finally admitted that he had been brought over by Mr. Hall.

Mr. Chestnut attempted to satisfy the judge that he had actually come over to see the post-office inspector here. But he admitted under questioning that he had learned when he came here first two days ago that the inspector was out of town. Nevertheless, he "hung around" the rest of that day and came back again yesterday.

"You weren't looking for the inspector over there at the house where the jury is, were you," Judge Ford inquired.

Then he said:

"I'm going to tell you if you come up here again with any idea of trying to influence the jury I'm going to deal with this thing very seriously. If you come back here again I'm going to put you in jail. Do you understand that? And if I find any of these defendants marching around with Clay County people I'm going to put them in jail. Now you go home. And, Mr. Marshall, if you find any more people behaving like this, I want you to arrest them at once and bring them to me."

At this stage, Brien McMahon, chief Government counsel, charged that Theodore Middleton, whose name had not previously been mentioned in the affair, had also been seen consorting with the three visitors and sitting on the grass with them across from the jury house. The former Harlan sheriff first denied any connection with the men, then admitted that he had been introduced to them on the street, and finally that "I may have once or twice" sat down on the grass facing the jury.

The sheriff then informed the judge that "I am not offering any apologies because I haven't done a thing improper." To this the judge retorted:

Jail, Not Apologies

"I'm not asking you for any apologies. I'll just put you in jail if there is any more of this."

Merle Middleton came last.

"Do you mean to tell me that you have actually retained this man as your personal attorney," he demanded with a note of plain skepticism in his voice. Mr. Middleton insisted this was the case, and said that he had retained him three weeks before the trial started.

"How do you explain then why at this late stage of the trial, when all the testimony about you is in and after the defense has concluded its case, he has put in his first appearance," the Judge demanded.

Mr. Middleton explained first only that it was because of "personal reasons," and then on further prodding, added that he had wanted to present a few more witnesses in his own behalf and "Judge Dawson told me it wasn't necessary."

To this, Judge Ford replied in conclusion:

"The impropriety of this man walking down the street with a juror's son is too obvious for any misunderstanding. "I'm going to make further investigations of this circumstance in the morning. Court adjourned."

Meanwhile, the judge had under advisement a formal motion by the Government to reopen examination in chief and permit them to introduce evidence that a so-called "loyalty" demonstration of miners at the Clover Fork Mine in Harlan on July 14, 1937, was actually instigated and planned by officials of the company as a means of intimidating any who might have liked to join a union. They also proposed to bring in technical testimony regarding the origin of the documents warning Harlan coal operators to be on the guard for union organizers to close their gates to all strangers. Operators who have taken the stand denied knowledge of such documents, and officials of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association denied that they were ever sent out from their association offices.

Atlanta's Mayor Warns Finances Must Be Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The $30,000,000 municipal program launched by business and civic leaders here to involve various projects with federal aid throughout the City, has Mayor William Hartsfield's full co-operation, he says, but he warned the City authorities "not to try to do everything in too short a time."

It has been proposed to finance the program with a bond issue, and the Mayor said:

"The projects are worthy ones and I favor anything for the upbuilding of the City of Atlanta. However, if a bond issue is voted to pay the City's share of the matching funds, provision must be made also to repay the bonds."

The Mayor is absolutely opposed to paying for the bonds with current revenue because such action would mean reducing salaries of city employees, he declared.

"I am absolutely unwilling for the city to be run into debt again," the Mayor insisted. "If the people want to vote bonds, a plan for financing them with funds above the current revenue of the City must be devised and explained to the people.

"You know if a man has only a $100-a-month income he cannot borrow $1,000 and pay it back at the rate of $200 a month.

"The Federal Government, of course, has unlimited power of taxation to finance its spending. The City is limited by legislative authority as to the amount it can tax."

The Mayor stated he was not questioning the value nor the necessity for the improvements, but added: "We must not try to do everything in too short a time."

New York Fair 'House of Jewels' To Contain $5,000,000 Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jewelers and silversmiths are assured of prominent representation at the New York World's Fair, 1939, as workmen advanced construction on the smallest, but perhaps most valuable, exhibit and pavilion to be erected for the international exposition.

Estimated to have a total value at any one time of $5,000,000, this "House of Jewels" is a co-operative venture in which five New York dealers have joined forces with the Diamond Corporation, a British firm, and the South African Producing Companies to present a rotating display of precious stones in fine settings, famous gems, and some of the most outstanding work of the world's best silversmiths.

The pavilion, built entirely of heavy concrete blocks, will occupy a plot 17,628 square feet centrally located on the north side of Constitution Mall opposite a 65-foot statue of George Washington.

New York participants in the enterprise include Tiffany & Company, Cartier, Inc., Black, Starr & Frost-Gorham, Marcus & Company, and Udall & Ballou.

The building has been designed by Raymond Loewy and James Gordon Carr along modern lines, and is to be generously landscaped.

The exhibit by the Diamond Corporation and the South African Producing Companies will include uncut and finished stones of very great value, according to Pierre C. Cartier, of Cartier, Inc., president and director of the company organized to conduct the pavilion.

Mr. Cartier added that the present occasion is the first upon which the Diamond Corporation, the producing companies, and makers of finished jewels have joined in the United States for a united effort to place the story of precious stones before the public.

Old Olympics Track Unearthed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Part of the ancient running track used in the Olympiads of Greece during the "Golden Age" of antique history has been unearthed at Olympia.

This is one of the most important results so far obtained since digging was begun by the German Archaeological School in 1937.

The excavations, under the encouragement of Adolf Hitler, are expected to continue five years. According to the project, international games of classic type are to be celebrated at Olympia once in two years. Their main characteristic will be their complete simulation of the ancient Olympiads, according to Constantine Georgacopoulos, Minister of Public Education.

In the opinion of the Minister, records of the victors in the games should not be taken into account in order that, on the one hand, all the victors be considered as of equal value, and on the other, that the tendency to imitate modern athletics in seeking records only will be removed. The names of the victors and of their country are to be inscribed in the "Treasury" in a similar way to those of the ancients, which were raised outside the enclosure of the Stadium of Olympia.

Oslo Powers Seek Unity On World Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

followed by the announcement that the Netherlands planned to leave the Free Trade platform.

At the same time it was officially stated at the Oslo Conference that the seven governments represented desire to resume collective negotiations as soon as world circumstances permit, and that meanwhile each country is to keep the others informed in detail of changes in import duties and in general tariff policy.

Periodical meetings are still to be arranged between the representatives to discuss further the general question of economic co-operation.

Temporary Setbacks

Although it might appear that the Oslo Convention has failed, the view of the northern nations is that it has received only a temporary setback.

Renewal of import duties is not considered of major importance, since trade between individual countries in the group is considerably less than the trade with countries outside the group. In fact, the Oslo states consider that the lapsing of the Hague agreement is in great measure the fault of other nations, since the main aim of the group was to form a nucleus of small countries willing to co-operate for freer trade and so setting an example to larger nations. But no other countries have come along to join in.

After the decision to let the Hague agreement rest a while, the four Scandinavian nations, Norway, Denmark and Finland, met in Stockholm to sign a pledge for the adoption of common rules of neutrality in the event of war between other powers.

The new political conference is a natural outcome of the economic and neutrality conferences. It shows that, despite a setback to plans for economic freedom on an international scale, the nations of the north are none the less determined to continue finding strength in mutual understanding and mutual assistance.

Get Showy Cars, Cultivate Sports, Mayors Are Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Municipal Association composed of Mayors and city officials of all the cities in the State, were told at their recent session here "how to be a Mayor" by Ernest Rogers, a veteran newspaperman of the city. Some 200 Mayors were in attendance.

The first thing—Mr. Rogers advised his listeners—was to get elected.

"View with alarm something in the previous administration," he counseled.

"Be sure your relatives are well taken care of before you perform your first official act.

"Before the election confer with the purchasing agent and suggest that he buy you a bigger and better automobile than your predecessor. The taxpayers want to have something to show for their money.

"Get a good bookkeeper—you never can tell when the voters would like for you to prove the city is making money under your inspired leadership.

"Show keen interest in manly sports. If you could stand on the rubber of the opening game 'and 'breeze in a fast inshoot like Dizzy Dean' there would be no doubt about your re-election.

"Proclaim a new week such as 'Vote for Mayor Week.'

"Don't have a homely secretary—they have lost Mayors more votes than anything this side of embezzlement.

"Announce vociferously that your department heads are running their departments—that is, until some department head crops up that you want to fire."

The Mayors discussed finances and other municipal problems at the session. William de L. Worsley, City Attorney of Columbus, Ga., stressed the necessity for protection of self-government in cities "against the ever-increasing encroachment of a centralized rational authority."

Mayor R. E. Allen of Augusta, Ga., was elected President of the Association to succeed Mayor T. R. Luck of Carrollton.

South Carolina Extends Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 600 miles of highway construction and about 15,000 lineal feet of bridge work was launched in South Carolina during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to Chief Highway Commissioner Ben M. Sawyer. The cost was estimated at $8,600,000.

He said the new program included more than 500 miles of hard surface roads and in excess of 100 projects or jobs located in 44 counties.

The Department, he added, completed 5,366 miles of highways and an estimated 11,000 lineal feet of bridge work at a total cost of almost $8,000,000. It included 478 miles of hard surface roads and more than 100 projects in 40 counties.

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United States and Canada

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BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE for rent, July and August, in Bethlehem, the heart of the scenic WHITE MOUNTAINS; ideal vacation land with pure mountain air makes this a most desirable place. Apply to M. PRYDE, Orange, Conn.

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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Shirley Temple in New Film

Little Miss Broadway (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple smiles and sings and taps her way through to victory over vicissitudes that pursue a group of vaudevillians. Orphanage to stage-triumph-in-a-law-court. George Murphy helps a lot with the dancing, and Edna May Oliver is an ol'-meanie landlady. Jimmy Durante, Phyllis Brooks, George Barbier, Edward Ellis, Jane Darwell, El Brendel, Donald Meek.—Family.

Little Tough Guy (Universal)—"Dead End" boys again, in a rough and tough tale of young thieves under the preposterous leadership of a rich boy pursuing "sociological research." One of them is killed by police, the others wind up in a reform school, with prospects of becoming useful citizens and family men. Billy Halop, Huntz Hall, Gabriel Dell, Bernard Punsley, David Gorcey, Hally Chester, Helen Parrish, Jackie Searl, Marjorie Main.—Adults and mature young people.

Mr. Moto Takes a Chance (20th-Fox)—Latest of the tales of the Japanese detective. This time, Peter Lorre unwinds complications developing in Indo-China and involving a beautiful British secret service agent (Rochelle Hudson), an ammunition cache and a rajah. Robert Kent, J. Edward Bromberg, Chick Chandler, George Regas.—Adults and young people.

Reformatory (Columbia)—Jack Holt as a reform school superintendent battles corrupt politicians to establish the honor system. With the help of Bobby Jordan, he succeeds. Tommy Bupp, Frankie Darro, Charlotte Wynters, Grant Mitchell, Ward Bond.—Adults and mature young people.

Walt Disney Revue (RKO)—Four delightful cartoons — "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," "Mickey's Trailer," "The Moth and Flame," and "The Fox Hunt." Donald Duck stars in the last-named, being dragged through ponds and bushes by the hounds.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi."

Adults and Young People: "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Odds and Ends

Tropical Countries Followed Suit

Although Daylight Saving Time is effective in middle latitudes only, there are several tropical countries where it has been adopted.

Brittle Butter

It has been reported that in the extreme temperatures of the Antarctic, butter when stabbed by a knife flies apart like toffee.

Miscellaneous Aircraft Mileage

Miscellaneous aircraft operators flew a mileage in excess of, and carried more passengers than, scheduled airlines during a six-month period in 1937. (Miscellaneous flying includes such operations as experimental, industrial, student, instruction, and pleasure flying.)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recipe for Success

Philadelphia

Many years ago a small boy worked busily in his father's brickyard, turning bricks every morning so that they might dry in the sun. Seven cents represented his first pay. When he reached the age of 14 his father passed on, and the boy found employment in a bookstore four miles from his home, which distance he was obliged to walk twice a day.

He lunched on an apple and a roll each day, and each week took his mother his entire earnings—$1.25! He was next attracted to the clothing business, in which he found employment and which he resolved to make his life's work. At 18 he was earning $6 a week.

Becoming interested in religious and temperance activities, he displayed such marked ability as an organizer that he was appointed the first salaried secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. After seven years in this field he married and returned to business.

With his brother-in-law and a capital of $3,500 he opened a small clothing store. Too poor to afford a horse and wagon, he delivered his merchandise in a two-wheel push-cart. As his business grew, the young merchant instituted the one-price system, and brought about numerous other reforms which greatly elevated the level of the clothing business; and presently he opened the nation's first department store. In 14 years he became the leading merchant of Philadelphia, with a new store costing $450,000.

Such was the career of John Wanamaker, who early felt the influence of religion and devoutly practiced it throughout all his life. "I attribute my success," he said, "to thinking, trying, and trusting in God."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday—and no hints. But, since this is not too difficult, how long will it take you?

HINT HXYIXTZ ABC HNDN EY FDBGXJXNTK EY YBLN MNKNDET JDAFKBZDEFIND, DNLNLOND IN HEY KADB BTJN.

A Beheadment

This comes from a recent issue of the Junior Puzzler. The reference to "Complete" in the verse below calls for a 7-letter word. By dropping the first letter, we get the other word, referred to as "First."

Of two, my FIRST is last
More recent than the past
COMPLETE has ever been
A rattling, noisy din.

Letter Changing

Here's one that's a bit more difficult. Following the usual rules, try changing KNOCK to BOOST in 10 moves.

How Many Houses?

The number of brown houses in a certain town is one tenth the number of gray houses. If 7 of the gray houses were repainted brown, the number of gray houses would be 3 times the number of brown houses. How many houses of each color are there in the town?

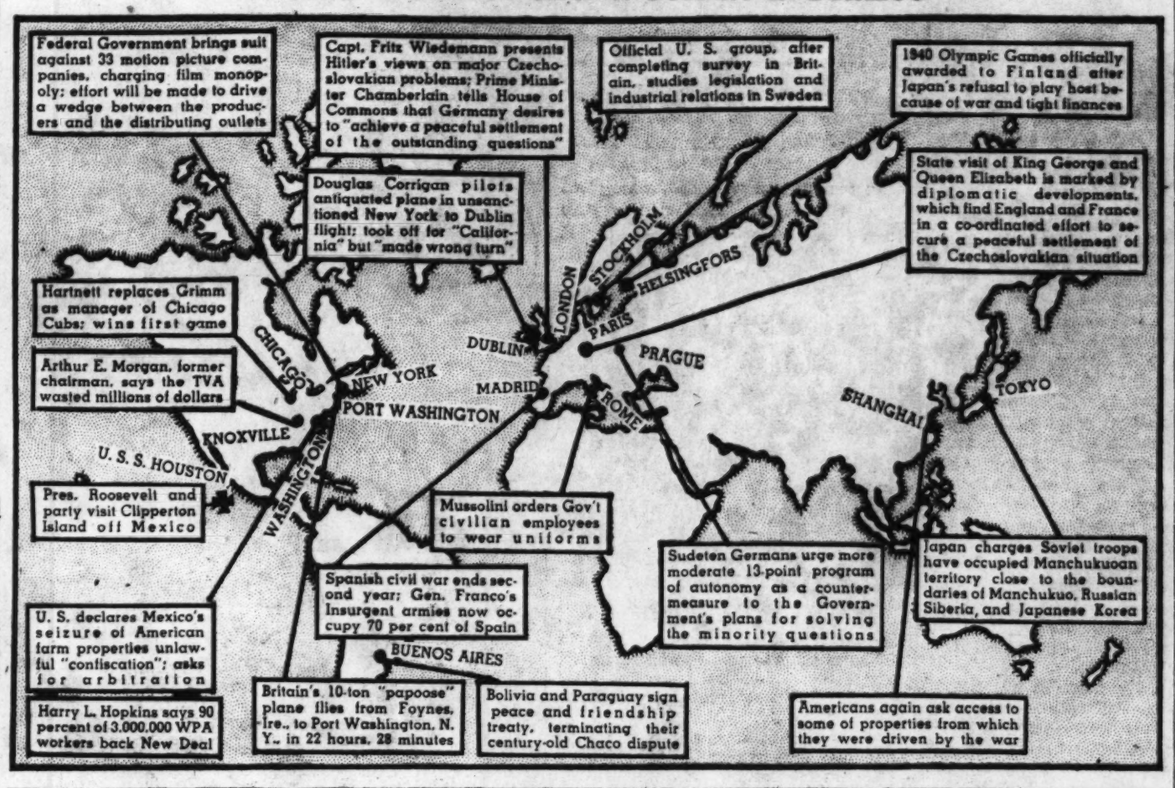
Mythological References

This list is shared by a Fennimore, Wis., reader. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Lapis	girdle	
2	Golden Fleece	fountain	
3	Pelias	oath stone	1
4	Cestus	shield	
5	Delphi	whirlpool	
6	Lethe	ram's hide	
7	Aegis	spear	
8	Pelion	river	
9	Castalia	town	
10	Charybdis	mountain	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Federal Government brings suit against 33 motion picture companies, charging film monopoly; effort will be made to drive a wedge between the producers and the distributing outlets
Capt. Fritz Wiedemann presents Hitler's views on major Czechoslovakian problems; Prime Minister Chamberlain tells House of Commons that Germany desires to "achieve a peaceful settlement of the outstanding questions"
Official U. S. group, after completing survey in Britain, studies legislation and industrial relations in Sweden
1940 Olympic Games officially awarded to Finland after Japan's refusal to play host because of war and tight finances
Douglas Corrigan pilots antiquated plane in unsanctioned New York to Dublin flight; took off for "California" but "made wrong turn"
State visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth is marked by diplomatic developments, which find England and France in a co-ordinated effort to secure a peaceful settlement of the Czechoslovakian situation
Hartnett replaces Grimm as manager of Chicago Cubs; wins first game
Arthur E. Morgan, former chairman, says the TVA wasted millions of dollars
Pres. Roosevelt and party visit Clipperton Island off Mexico
Mussolini orders Gov't civilian employees to wear uniforms
Spanish civil war ends second year; Gen. Franco's Insurgent armies now occupy 70 per cent of Spain
Sudeten Germans urge more moderate 13-point program of autonomy as a countermeasure to the Government's plans for solving the minority questions
Japan charges Soviet troops have occupied Manchukuoan territory close to the boundaries of Manchukuo, Russian Siberia, and Japanese Korea
U. S. declares Mexico's seizure of American farm properties unlawful "confiscation"; asks for arbitration
Harry L. Hopkins says 90 percent of 3,000,000 WPA workers back New Deal
Britain's 10-ton "papoose" plane flies from Foynes, Ire., to Port Washington, N. Y., in 22 hours, 28 minutes
Bolivia and Paraguay sign peace and friendship treaty, terminating their century-old Chaco dispute
Americans again ask access to some of properties from which they were driven by the war
LONDON
STOCKHOLM
PARIS
HELSINGFORS
PRAGUE
DUBLIN
MADRID
ROME
NEW YORK
PORT WASHINGTON
CHICAGO
KNOXVILLE
WASHINGTON
U. S. S. HOUSTON
BUENOS AIRES
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Daily Anecdote

Information, Please!

Gertrude Atherton, like many others, admired Henry James, but occasionally found him a little too profound for complete understanding. Once, after reading his review of one of her novels, she wrote him:

"Dear Mr. James: I have read with much pleasure your review of my novel. Will you kindly let me know whether you like it or not? Sincerely, Gertrude Atherton."

Brevities

Detroit News: If applied generally through the land, daylight-saving would provide an extra leisure hour apiece for 11,000,000 unemployed.

Punch ©: "The primary aim of life is to obtain food to eat," says a lecturer. Waitresses do not sufficiently realize this.

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Time" has bought the long honored "Literary Digest." Whether there are to be more predictions on the next Presidency only "Time" will tell.

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Webster

"Pa, what's excelsior?"

"Long sawdust, son."

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"Let's get a hammer and nail and go driving."

"Why not call a taxi?"

Probably Clothes

"The South Sea Islanders have the same weather all the year 'round."

"Goodness me! How do they open their conversations?"—Pasadena Post.

Gentle Hint

A bore in company remarked how charmed he was with a certain opera, particularly one aria, which always quite carried him away.

"Would that I could sing it!" ejaculated his sleepy host.

Cautious

"What's yours, Claude?" said a voice in the milkbar.

"Oh, a chocolate shake."

"And yours, Clarence?"

"Tomato juice."

"And yours, Derek?"

"Make mine plain milk, please—I'm driving."—London Daily Herald.

For Land's Sake!

People who do a land-office business have lots to talk about.

Well Timed

"Wise men make epigrams and fools quote them."

"Quite right. Whose epigram was that?"—Deseronto Post.

Depends

Tenant: "The rain comes through a dozen holes in this roof. How long do I have to put up with it?"

Landlord: "Well, what's today's forecast?"—People's Journal (Dundee).

Quotation for Today

THE true work of art is but a shadow of the divine perfection.
—MICHELANGELO.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"The Uppermost Rooms at Feasts"

It may be noted at the outset that the word "rooms" is not here (Matt. 23:6) employed in the modern sense of "chambers," any more than in Luke 14:8, where someone is warned not to "sit . . . down in the highest room"—"room" in such passages meaning simply "seat, place, or position at table." Thus in Matt. 23:6 the Master is censuring those Scribes and Pharisees whose chief attention was focused upon precedence rather than upon humility and spirituality, those who, as Moffatt has it, "are fond of the best places at banquets."

The word translated "uppermost rooms" in our Common Version of this passage is *protoklisian*, which appears to mean "the foremost couch at table" (Meyer), since, in those days, it was the custom to recline during the course of a meal. Josephus tells us of how Herod, receiving an important guest, "set him above all the rest at feasts" (Antiquities of the Jews: XV ii 4).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolutely—The accent is properly on the first syllable. (In conversation when serio-comic emphasis is desired, stress on the third syllable is allowable.)

Affirm—*A-furm'* (a clipped-short, u as in urn).

To say or state something, is one thing; but to affirm it, is much more, as we may note by the derivation: Old French *afermer*, "to fix, secure," based on Latin *firmus*, "firm." When we affirm something, then, we assert it strongly or positively; we tell it with confidence and maintain it as true.

Alienate—Only three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate.*

This word, derived from Latin *alius*, "another," denotes not only a turning away from one thing, but a turning to another. There is always an object—"another"—to whom, according to the derivation, the goods, affections, or ideas are transferred.

In this respect, "alienate" differs from "estrange" and "separate"; for while these latter indicate a withdrawal, they do not imply a turning to someone, or something, else. One who cannot be alienated has a steadfast trust; he is too strong to be diverted.

Baali (Hos. 2:16)—*Bay'-a-li* (first *a* and the *i* long, second *a* as in sofa).

Beloved (Matt. 12:18)—Preferably three syllables.

Chastisement—The accent is on the first syllable, *chas'-tiz-ment* (*a* and *i* short, *e* clipped-short).

Designate—Preferably *dez'-ig-nate.*

This word will appeal to those who have motored over a well-marked highway along which every curve and intersection is announced in ample time to warn the driver; for "designate" is derived from a combination of Latin *de*, "fully," and *signare*, "to mark." There is nothing left to chance along a designated path; the wayfaring man cannot err therein.

Ecstasy—*Ek'-sta-sih* (*e* and *i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Ecstasy is overpowering emotion, usually excessive joy. The Greek roots are *ek*, "out," and *histani*, "to put or set," the combined form early developing into the idea "of putting out of place" or "deranging." From that thought, it was an easy transition to "being beside oneself" or "beyond self-control."

Fortunately, in modern usage, this idea of extraordinary gladness or exaltation is tempered with saneness; so, whereas we employ "ecstasy" to denote extravagant emotion, we seldom count it to be beyond all control.

Esaias—In America, *E-zay'-ass* (*a* as in debate, first *a* long, second short). In Britain, the New Testament name for "Isaiah" is commonly sounded *E-zi'-ass.*

"Filthy lucre" (I. Pet. 5:2)—The roots underlying the Greek *aischrokerdos* suggest "shameful (or base) gain."

Ishi (Hos. 2:16)—Preferably *Ish'-i* (first *i* short, second long).

Jezreel (Hos. 2:22)—Preferably *Jez'-re-el* (first and third *e*'s short, second quick-long).

"Man's extremity is God's opportunity"—According to Hoyt, this quotation is traceable to John Flavel's "Faithful and Ancient Account of Some Late and Wonderful Sea Deliverances" (published before 1691).

Matthew—*Math'-u*, not *Ma'-thoo.*

Meet—This word should be a constant reminder to us to move forward if we would find good. For example, no one is met by standing still, much less by moving backward. The verb "meet" implies reciprocal action on the part of both agencies that come together.

This concept of meeting is well illustrated in the following: "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice, *and open the door*, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me" (Rev. 3:20—the italics are ours).

"Nor any other creature" (Rom. 8:39)—If "other" is stressed, there is the implication that all the other things mentioned ("death," "life," "angels," "principalities," "powers," "things present," "things to come," "height," "depth") are "creatures." If "other" is made subservient to "creature," the meaning is clear—that, in addition to a number of other things, no living being "could separate us from the love of God. . . ."

Obtained, retained—When two similar words are used together and in contrast, the dissimilar syllable in the second word is stressed; thus: *"ob-tained' . . . re'-tained."*

Panoply—*Pan'-o-plih.*

Here we have the English form of the Greek *panoplia*, "the full armor of the heavy-armed soldier" (*pan*, "all," and *hopl-a*, "arms"). We like Webster's definition: "Anything defending or protecting completely by covering or enveloping."

Perfected—The accent is preferably on the second syllable.

Quell—*Kwel* (*e* short).

An insight into the strength of this word may be gained by recalling that the Middle English *quellen* meant "to kill," and that the Anglo-Saxon antecedent, *cwellan*, also meant "to cause to die."

Righteousness—*Ri'-chus-nes.*

Salutary—*Sal'-u-ter-ih* (*a*, *e*, and *i* short, *u* as in *u*nite; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word comes to us from the Latin *salus*, "health," closely related to *saluus*, "sound, in good health," from which we derive "safe." That which may be described as "salutary" promotes health, or is conducive to a beneficial outcome.

Transgress—*Trans-gres'* (*a* and *e* short; note that it is *s*, not *z*).

It requires only a smattering of Latin to detect in this word a combination of *trans*, "across," and *gradi*, "to step." One who steps across a forbidden boundary, of course, commits an offense; and this accounts for our use of "transgress" in the sense of "to offend against law; to sin."

Tribulation—*Trib-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

In threshing his grain, the early Roman husbandman would first strew his wheat over a floor composed of a number of flat rocks fitted together; then over this he would drag a *tribulum*, a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth. In the mangling and tearing process, the grain would be liberated and would find its way to the spaces between the rocks. The chaff would then be fanned away.

An early Christian writer saw in this a deep lesson; and he began applying *tribulatio* to the threshing process by which the husks of materiality are removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence tribulation, while it may seem severe, is really a purification; and it should therefore be regarded as an occasion for rejoicing.

Sunbonnet Sue

Franklin's Creed

Be civil to all; sociable to many; familiar with few; friend to one; enemy to none.—Franklin.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When wishing you were as proficient as some veteran cryptographer, remember he was tyro once.

A Beheadment: Clatter, Latter.

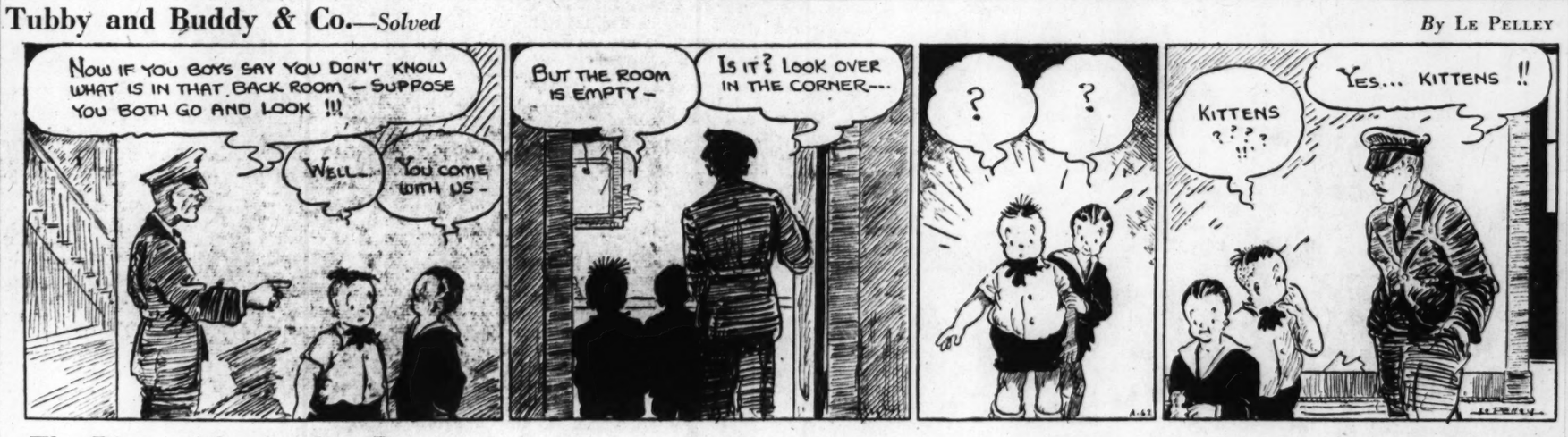
Letter Changing: Knock, knack, snack, snark, snare, stare, blare, blase, blast, boast, boost.

How Many Houses?: 4 brown; 40 gray.

Mythological References: Lapis—oath stone; Golden Fleece—ram's hide; Pelias—spear; Cestus—girdle; Delphi—town; Lethe—river; Aegis—shield; Pelion—mountain; Castalia—fountain; Charybdis—whirlpool.

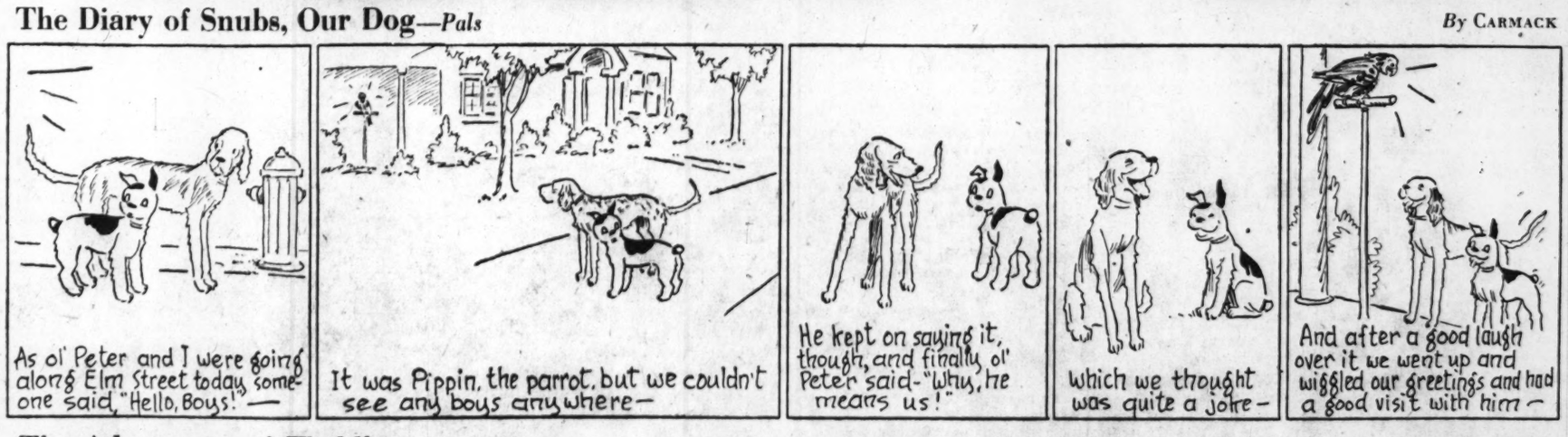
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Solved*

By LE PELLEY


NOW IF YOU BOYS SAY YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT IS IN THAT BACK ROOM — SUPPOSE YOU BOTH GO AND LOOK !!!
WELL...
YOU COME WITH US -
BUT THE ROOM IS EMPTY -
IS IT? LOOK OVER IN THE CORNER---
? ?
KITTENS ? ? ? ? !!
YES... KITTENS !!

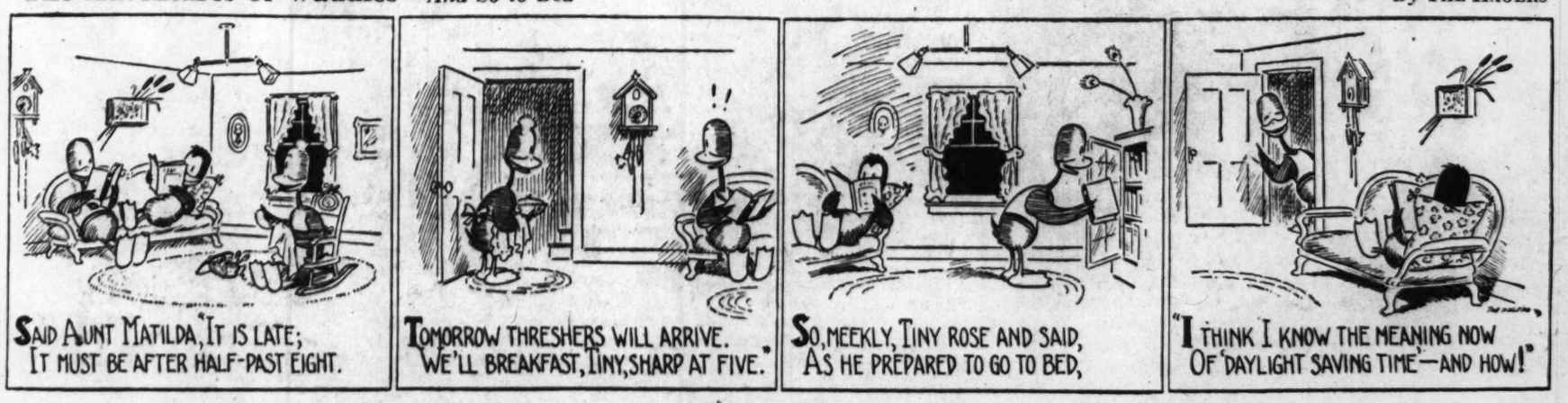
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pals*

By CARMACK


As ol' Peter and I were going along Elm Street today someone said, "Hello, Boys!" —
It was Pippin, the parrot, but we couldn't see any boys anywhere—
He kept on saying it, though, and finally ol' Peter said-"Why, he means us!"
which we thought was quite a joke—
And after a good laugh over it we went up and wiggled our greetings and had a good visit with him —

The Adventures of Waddles—*And So to Bed*

By THE HAGERS


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "IT IS LATE; IT MUST BE AFTER HALF-PAST EIGHT.
TOMORROW THRESHERS WILL ARRIVE. WE'LL BREAKFAST, TINY, SHARP AT FIVE."
SO, MEEKLY, TINY ROSE AND SAID, AS HE PREPARED TO GO TO BED,
"I THINK I KNOW THE MEANING NOW OF 'DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME'—AND HOW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Stern Note

SECRETARY HULL has made it clear that compensation for lands expropriated from United States citizens in Mexico must be made in something more than promises. The note delivered to the Mexican Ambassador in Washington on Thursday is an unexpectedly stiff one, particularly unexpected to the Government across the Rio Grande, according to reports from Mexico City.

With Mexican bonds of a former administration selling at a cent and a half on the dollar and with many Americans having waited from eleven to twenty years for any payment at all on properties taken before 1927, the present leftist regime in Mexico seems to have assumed that it can seize whatever lands it thinks should be nationalized and can pay for them, if at all, at its pleasure.

In fairness it should be said that President Lazaro Cardenas probably does not wish to go nearly so far as his Congress but has been pushed to extremes by socialistic and communistic labor elements. He has tried to make amends in the case of the recent oil land expropriations by verbal assurances that payment will be made. But with all the good will in the world the value of such assurances must depend on their being kept. It is not a wholesome situation if a dominant political party in any country gets the impression that it can seize property at will merely by making promises that have all the solemnity of Japanese apologies.

Some observers believe that the hand of the moderates in Mexico will be strengthened by the attitude the United States has taken, and this is corroborated in a degree by news accounts of the reception of the note in Mexico. The communication, with its demand for arbitration, establishes the fact that the position of the United States is not essentially different from that of Great Britain in the oil land question. While the United States freely admits the right of the Mexican Government to expropriate lands where compensation is made, it insists upon the rule of compensation as an essential of international law.

The Need to Give

A REPORT by a fund-raising organization recently indicated that total gifts and bequests for philanthropic purposes in six leading cities of the United States was less than $51,000,000 in the first half of 1938, as compared with more than $115,000,000 in that period of 1937. Most of the decrease was in the field of education, which was still nevertheless the largest recipient. A decline of nearly $11,000,000 was reported in contributions to organized relief.

Does this signify a growing attitude of letting Government do the work which personal charity has done heretofore? The fall in educational gifts may mean merely that fewer estates with large bequests happened to be probated during this period than before. Or does it mean that those who might leave endowments now prefer, or are obliged, to let colleges depend more on taxes? In the field of relief there is clearly too much disposition to slough off the responsibility of private charity. Gifts are needed here because voluntary organizations can take care of many kinds of welfare work not readily handled by tax-supported municipal departments.

But a continuance, even extension, of giving is needed not merely for what it does for the recipient, but because of what it does for the giver. However willingly one may pay his taxes, there is a moral lift in the voluntary contribution for benevolent purposes that goes with the gift and energizes it with love for one's fellow men.

Jonas and the Umbrella

WHAT is believed to be the first umbrella introduced into England was auctioned there recently in a country town. It was brought from the East by Jonas Hanway about 1750; and for thirty years that stout pioneer paraded the streets with it, oblivious to the ridicule that pursued him.

A remarkable man, and a remarkable umbrella. It would be difficult to find the counterpart of either of them today; for where is the modern umbrella that can look forward to its bi-centenary, and where is the man who has kept possession of the same one for thirty years?

Yet, with no such system of lost property offices behind him as we have, and probably neither by hook nor by crook, of which it is likely that his brolly is deficient, Jonas—by sheer alertness, and firm concentration on the matter in hand, so we must assume—preserved the alliance intact. Even that famous specimen, "in color like a faded leaf, except where a circular patch of lively blue had been dexterously let in at the top," received no greater devotion from Mrs. Gamp.

To the combination of alertness and courage displayed by Jonas, posterity owes much. Beneath his canopy have flowered a thousand choice varieties of feminine headgear, which else might never have been acclimatized; and though men neglected their opportunity, and bore but a dull crop of "toppers" and "bowlers," they have at least acquired in the neat umbrella a symbol of gentility, worthier than the sword, and more useful than the "clouded cane."

The Hitler Offer

IT MAY one day be recorded that the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to France marked a turning point in the critical affairs of post-World War Europe.

But at this moment only the reckless would predict. Reichsführer Hitler's proposal for a three-power guarantee of Czechoslovakian territorial integrity is, of course, no more than a feeler. It may not indicate any genuine change of German policy toward Czechoslovakia. But it was timed to coincide with the visit of British royalty to France, and thus has become part of a diplomatic spectacle which apparently has heartened much of Europe.

It is natural to speculate whether Herr Hitler's offer was intended to split the Anglo-French front. But had that been its primary purpose, the proposal could not have been made at a less appropriate moment. To the satisfaction which the French people feel in their relationship with Great Britain has now been added the approval of the British public for this association, as was shown by the crowds who greeted the King and Queen on their return to London.

So it is not likely that Prime Minister Chamberlain will allow friendly talks between Britain and Germany over the Czechoslovakian issue to becloud in any way the solidarity of Britain and France on this question of preserving a democracy in Central Europe. Having called world-wide attention to the bond that unites Britain to France, the British Government should be able to explore the possibility of better relations with Germany without slipping into any ambiguity as to where Britain must stand should the peace of Europe become a question.

Politics—Handmaid of Rackets?

ONCE again political destiny is perching on the doorstep of the grimy old Criminal Courts Building in New York City as a strictly business New York County Prosecutor continues his bold march against an organized underworld. Today the whole nation is watching that march, the politicos in particular. And the suicide of State Senator Julius S. Berg has focused public interest anew on the question how far "rackets" have eaten their way into political life.

It has been three years since Thomas E. Dewey was appointed special rackets prosecutor in the Tammany bailiwick, and eight since the metropolitan press headlined the outraged dignity of the now deposed Tammany Chief John F. Curry and thirty of the machine's district leaders at a request that they sign waivers of immunity to testify before a special grand jury investigating charges involving judges and politicians.

Today so wide a swath has been cut through the Tammany preserve that one of its major untouchables, James J. Hines, actually is facing trial on charges that a $100,000,000 racket gang relied upon him "to control judges and other public officers to see that they did not perform their legal duties."

For twenty-five years Mr. Hines has held undisputed sway in a West Manhattan district where he began as the son of a blacksmith, but now is reputedly the wealthiest and most powerful of all Tammany district leaders. He is approaching the trial with the traditional equipment of a legal battery skilled in the strategy of procedural delays, but the Tammany behind him is not the great old Tiger, but a puny hanger-on without a footrest in the realm of city rule.

TVA Employees May Talk

EVEN though a person may be employed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the special congressional investigating committee sitting at Knoxville has decided he has the ordinary rights of an American citizen to talk with whom he chooses outside working hours. This seems a rather obvious proposition, yet it may prove distinctly important in getting at the facts about what has been taking place in the Tennessee Valley.

In essence it means that TVA employees who desire to do so may communicate with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, deposed former chairman, about information which he wishes to bring out before the committee, and may do so without being answerable therefor to any TVA official. This will give Dr. Morgan something nearer an equal opportunity to prepare and present his case against the majority members of the board. It will signify that though there may be difference of opinion as to how the Government power and flood-control project should be managed, affairs are not at the stage where any deviation from the party line is summarily to be treated as sabotage and counter-revolutionary activity.

The employees of TVA owe all the customary loyalty to an employer, but that employer is the United States, not any individual officials, and the object of the congressional inquiry is neither to defend nor to persecute any person but to get at the facts.

ONE CONTRACTOR is reported to have built into the fence surrounding a construction job windows through which the curious public could see what was going on. Baseball parks please notice.

With Pen and Paper

Book News of the Day

LONG before the advent of the typewriter or the printing machinery of today, the contemporary history of Texas and the Southwest was being recorded in a modest waterfront office on Galveston Island on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico. It was there that the Dallas News and its illustrious forbears had their beginning. In 35,000 DAYS IN TEXAS (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) Sam Acheson, biographer and historian, interestingly briefs the story of the trials and successes, the hardships and the realizations of the founders and those who have courageously directed the course of a great enterprise.

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Much of what Mr. Acheson has set down is read with sympathetic understanding and approval by this reviewer, who for more than four decades has been familiar with the product of the editorial and other departments of the News. Both in Galveston and in Dallas the papers, once twins not exactly identical, covered the great Southwestern cities and their terrain comprehensively. They had a tradition of service. They were not intensely partisan except in their loyalty and devotion to Texas. Their banner had flown side by side with three flags. One was that of the Republic of Texas. Another was that of the Confederacy. The other was and is the Stars and Stripes.

In its youthful days Texas wrote for itself a none too proud record of internal warfare against the hordes of outcasts from neighboring and distant states and territories who sought refuge and license on its broad acres and in its secluded hills and valleys. No authentic history of that vast State could omit those chapters. It is commendable, as the chronicles in this interesting volume emphasize, that the victory was finally to the men and women who defended the laws and compelled a measure of observance.

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From the days of Alamo and Sam Houston down through the incumbency of the distinguished later statesmen Texas has contributed many distinguished leaders in politics, education, and industry. The State has become wealthy and powerful in these recent years. Cotton and cattle have yielded pre-eminence to oil and its products. Its vast prairie ranges have been crossed and recrossed by fences, and railway trains, busses and airplanes have relegated the stagecoach and covered wagon to the museum. Modern cities have been established where trail and river crossed a few decades ago. The picture has greatly changed in a half century. And yet the broadness and beauty remain. There is the same hearty welcome and the soft-spoken injunction to "hurry back." Mr. Acheson, being of the people and places and institutions of which he writes, could not, if he would, fail to reflect what really is Texas. F. L. P.

"Don't Do as I Do, Do as I Say"

Of Beginnings and Endings

MIRANDA was sitting before her typewriter with the pensive expression I had seen so often in her pencil-biting days at school, when she, who was counted clever with words, used to work long and hard over compositions that we others dashed off with practically no thought at all. That seemed odd, because Ben, our best mathematician, did his sums so rapidly that he had finished before most of us had begun, and it scarcely seemed possible that the mere stringing together of words should be more difficult than computing how many eggs a hen and a half would lay in a day and a half.

She glanced tolerantly at me as I slid into the other seat in the breakfast nook she uses for a work room, and I could see that she was in a conversational mood; a dangerous thing for Miranda, for she admits that once she has talked over an idea she feels that it is expressed and loses the necessity for writing it. But this time it was method and not subject matter that possessed her.

"The first difficulty is the opening sentence," she said. That seemed logical enough. "Most modern writers start off with a bang—many of them with two bangs. The idea seems to be to plunge the reader into the fray before he has time to collect his wits."

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"I don't enjoy tiresome introductions," I protested, and she agreed quickly. "Nor does anyone." She took from the window ledge a green volume. "This is what I mean. It's the beginning of Stevenson's 'Kidnapped.' No one could excel Stevenson's craft in easing his reader into the locale and tempo of his story without the skeleton of his technique showing—"

"Of course not," I agreed hastily, knowing that Miranda is inclined to hero worship, especially of writers. "I suppose you're going to read it to me."

"I certainly am," she said. "Since you are here," she added pointedly; and she read the first sentence of the account of David Balfour:

"'I will begin the story of my adventures with a certain morning early in the month of June, the year of grace 1751, when I took the key for the last time out of the door of my father's house.'

"Now could anyone read that without a tear for childhood and old memories left behind, and a quickened pulse for adventure ahead? Without once saying so, the author has created an atmosphere compounded of the sadness and glory of youth's forth-faring, and has aroused expectation and given information."

"It sounds perfectly simple to me," I remarked, and she gave me a patient look:

"Of course it's simple. So is an expensive dress. Any novice can tack on gewgaws and ruffles, but they never conceal faults in the original design."

I wilted a bit and changed the subject. "How about the ending? Is the last line as important as the first?"

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"Oh, yes! A story ends, of course, when the author has made his point, whatever it may be, but we like to feel that the characters go on, that the ending of the book is some kind of a beginning for them. Personally, I like a story that finishes on a high note, a sort of upward sweep that projects you out like a skier's jump." She flipped the pages of the book.

"Stevenson is speaking here, after the parting of David and Alan, hinting at the future of those two comrades. 'All went well with both, in the limited and human sense of the word "well;" that whatever befell them, it was not dishonour, and whatever failed them, they were not found wanting to themselves.' It leaves you regretful at parting from such excellent companions, yet pleased that although they are temporarily in safe harbor they are not settled to a humdrum existence; and it is lit with Stevenson's own peculiar grace and philosophy."

She was looking at the blank paper in her typewriter again, and I slipped from the room without my departure being protested.

MARY ZIRKLE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Bar's Responsibility

By Frank L. Perrin

IN THE city of Cleveland, Ohio, lawyers from all sections of the United States are gathering, or have already arrived, to attend the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. The body is fairly representative. Its proceedings are in no sense perfunctory. Those who participate in its deliberations, as well as those who serve as members of committees to whom are assigned special subjects for study and consideration, stand high in the communities which they represent. Their main objective, it may be said, is to maintain, and if possible to improve, the ethical and professional standards of practice and judicial procedure.

At this Cleveland meeting there will be submitted, according to the published program, the report of the special committee appointed to study the subject of judicial procedure and the selection and tenure of trial and appellate court judges. The subject is one which has been much discussed because of the fact that among the members representing states or jurisdictions in which selective processes differ materially there exist prejudices against change and, as is easily explainable, in some instances an insistent demand for chance, prompted by alleged failures and shortcomings of the system prevailing.

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Consideration of the report of this special committee appears to have been delayed from one annual meeting to another by the difficulty experienced in arriving at definite conclusions upon which concrete recommendations could be submitted. It may be that the committee itself has been handicapped by numbers and confused sectional prejudices. These, it may be, serve to emphasize and measurably confirm the conviction among observing laymen and lay students that the bar as a representative body, and as a whole, has been remiss in its failure to deal more courageously and objectively with those problems to which it should find a solution. It has not wholeheartedly aided a movement to insure higher ethical and moral standards within its own membership. It has not consistently supported disciplinary procedure in cases where unprofessional practices have been charged and proved. It has not, because of these failures, kept its promise to itself and to the public.

There is no need to remind or assure those who are directing the course of the proceedings at the Cleveland meeting that there exists and is being manifested a deep popular interest in the subjects discussed and considered. This is particularly true as to the major issue, the selection and tenure of judges. Concretely posed, the issue, so far as selection is concerned, is between the elective and appointive systems. An imposing array of testimony has been compiled in support of both methods. But the weaknesses discovered, and which exist in both systems, cannot be cured or eliminated solely by adhering to one and discarding the other. The weaknesses and failures are not fundamental. They are functional, and because of this, remediable.

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Both the weaknesses and virtues of the appointive system in state courts are realized and conceded. Abuses creep in when political executives reward political lawyers. Likewise the assurance of continued tenure often persuades a lawyer of the highest standing to serve as judge. The tendency seems to be to agree that under this plan the advantages and disadvantages just about balance. This being conceded, the elective system is left out on a limb. If defensible, the time has come when it needs an advocate and defender. And this brings us back to the responsibilities of the bar itself, and particularly to those of the members of the American Bar Association, whether in convention assembled or in the communities in which they reside and practice.

It is, I believe, a conceded fact that since the inauguration of the primary election system the standards of both trial and appellate courts in the states have been progressively lowered. This is because of the ease with which incompetent and unqualified lawyers can initiate their candidacy and virtually assure their election. Professional courtesy has precluded organized interference or opposition. Both bar and public are paying the penalty.

The level of fitness, integrity and learning in state courts can be raised. The initiative lies with the bars. The weakness is not in the system itself. Neither is the strength in one system or method alone.

Peacepoint

"America is priming pumps, but we are doing something even worse—we are priming guns all the time. Something beneficial may come out of a pump. It is by no means certain that anything of value from an economic point of view will come out of a gun."—Harry Graham White in debate in the British House of Commons.

The Wide Horizon

The Sokols

By J. E. Williams

PRAGUE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA has been prominent in world news recently on account of the grave political crisis through which it is passing. But it is probable that the average visitor will leave this capital with quite other memories—those of a city gaily decorated, and whose inhabitants are certainly not wandering round worrying and holding their heads.

The blue, white, and red—the national colors—are everywhere to be seen in honor of the Tenth Sokol Congress just ended and of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of this republic. The Sokol Congress, the great national gymnastic festival, was a never-to-be-forgotten spectacle for the foreigner, while to the Czech it remains the symbol of triumph in a difficult period of his history.

It is hardly necessary to state today that the Sokol Movement has been much more than a mere physical training organization. When Miroslav Tyrš founded it, in 1862, he was thinking rather of an institution which could be utilized for making the young Czech of his day morally and socially prepared to serve the national ideal. And throughout its history this organization has stood above political parties, with national self-expression as its goal. The foundation of the movement corresponds with the failure of the Emperor Franz Joseph to establish internal peace in the Hapsburg lands through a system of federalism, with his sacrifice of the Old Czech Party, and his having to pursue a German centralistic policy.

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The word Sokol is Czech for falcon, a term used to designate the hero in old Slav sagas, and the falcon feather in the Sokol member's cap is much more than a mere adornment.

The Sokol's red shirt today recalls to the average Czech the names of Tyrš and Heinrich Fuegner, his co-operator. But in the early days of the movement it symbolized something more than Czech patriotism. For it was copied from the red shirt of Garibaldi's volunteers, the heroes of the Italian Risorgimento, while the short coat and high boots recall the traditional garb of the pre-March (1848) student organizations.

But the basic inspiration for the movement undoubtedly came from the work and ideas of Franz Passow and Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, who did so much to create a new national sentiment in the Reich during the years of the Napoleonic oppression.

The Sokols were the backbone of Czech national resistance before 1914, and during the war they played an important role both in organizing the revolution in Bohemia, and as a nucleus of the Czech troops in Russia, Italy, and France. Josef Scheiner, a Sokol leader, was prominent in the secret Maffia which co-operated with Masaryk and Beneš, 1915-18, and when the Austrian troops withdrew, at the end of the war, this movement took over their military duties.

The Sokols numbered 265 in 1862, 130,000 in 1913, and today are 800,000, made up more or less equally of members of both sexes. It would, however, be an exaggeration to suggest that this increased membership represents a corresponding increase in its influence upon the national life. For since 1919, a number of similar gymnastic organizations have arisen among the Czechs, e. g., the blue-shirted Orels (eagles) of the Roman Catholics and the Social Democratic gymnasts.

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And, what is much more important, if it is to succeed in the new state, where the Czechs are not fighting for, but have already won their independence, the Sokol Movement has other functions to perform. Many Czechs believe that only if it brings its ideals into conformity with the needs of the new age can it become anything but a revered tradition.

Today, the Sokol is still the representative of Czech nationalism to the other nationalities in this republic. "Co Cech—to Sokol" the old expression is still heard. But in its place is wanted a movement which will embrace the youth of all the nationalities whether Czech or Slovak, German or Hungarian, etc., in a common state ideal.

The origin and growth of this movement show how interdependent have been Czech and German development. For not only did Tyrš go to "Turnvater" Jahn for inspiration, but also it is no accident that Herr Konrad Henlein rose from being an instructor in the Sudeten German Gymnastic organization to be political leader of the Sudeten German party. In his reform of the gymnastic organization, Herr Henlein took the Czech Sokols as his model. He had come into contact with the Sokols in the Austrian Army during the war and recognized that their movement was the direct inheritor of the Jahn tradition.

The Sokol Movement can do much toward building up the new Czechoslovakia. This involves a broadening of its policy and outlook. It would not be the first change through which the movement has passed during its seventy-six years' existence. Influenced by the revolutionary liberalism of Garibaldi in its origins, it also owed much to the humanism of Thomas Garrigue Masaryk. Now it is waiting for the new man of vision.